Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XXIII NO 20 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MAY 19, 1935 PRICE: TWO ANNAS

Too Busy

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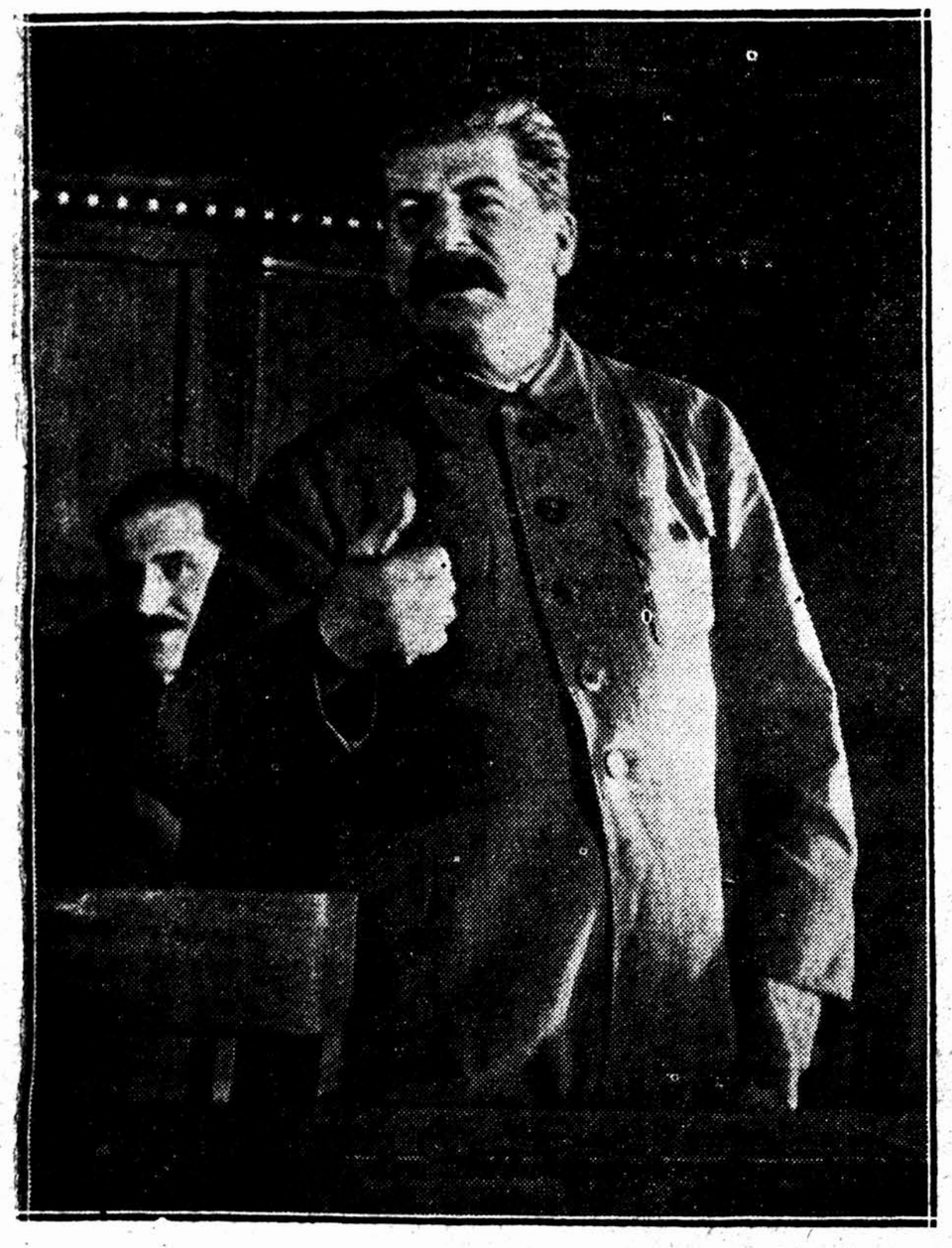

Only rarely does the world see Stalin—the Soviet Dictator, reputed to be a "man of iron"—in the smiling mood portrayed by this picture.

Kumarikas Suryabala Mehta and Sarla Desai enacting the episode of "Shiva-Bhiladi" (Shiva and the Huntress).

A gigantic Spring festival to celebrate the triumph of the Spanish Republic took place in Barcelona last month.

Kazi Khudabux, B.A., LL.B., an old boy of the Aligarh University, has been elected Mayor of Karachi Corporation at the young age of 38 years, being the first Muslim to hold this office.

This Margate dog aged 12 suffers from a malady which makes it impossible for him to walk more than a few yards. His fond mistress wheels him about town thus.

Italy's students learn the A. B. C.'s—of defence.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MAY 19, 1935 PRICE TWO ANNAS

Laval To Visit Germany Shortly?

KAMALA NEHRU

Reaches Bombay This Morning 'En Route' To Europe

MAHATMA ARRIVES ON WEDNESDAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru arrives in Bombay on Sunday morning, on her way to Europe, where she is going for reasons of health.

While in Bombay she will be the guest of Mr. Jal A. D. Naoroji. She will embark on Thursday (May 23.)

Mahatma Gandhi will come to Bombay on May 22 and will visit Kamala Nehru. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Pandit are also due in Bombay on the same date.

Gandhiji will be leaving the same day for Borsad from Bombay.

Departure By Itarsi Express

ALLAHABAD, May 18.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru left for Bombay by the Itarsi Express. She was carried to her compartment in an invalid chair. She looked cheerful and was seen off by a large number of friends and relations including Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Mr. Narendradeo and Mr. Jaiprakash. She was accompanied by Dr. Atal, her daughter and a nurse.—A. P.

MAHATMA TO VISIT BORSAD

To See Places Worst Affected By Plague

AHMEDABAD, May 18.

It is reliably understood that in response to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's request, Mahatma Gandhi has decided to pay a visit to Borsad next week.

He will arrive at Borsad on the 23rd May, and will stay there for about a fortnight. Gandhiji is unlikely to visit any other district but will go to some of the villages worst affected by plague in the Borsad Taluka. He will return to Wardha in the first week of June.—United Press.

Will Be Treated First In Vienna

ALLAHABAD, May 18.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru who is sailing for Europe for treatment of her ailment, will be first treated in Vienna.

It is believed that an operation might be necessary at one stage or other which would involve the removal of three of her ribs.—United Press.

Mysterious 45-Minute Talk At Cracow

IMPORTANT RESULTS EXPECTED

CRACOW, May 18.

Important results are anticipated from the conversations held at a luncheon among General Goering, M. Laval and Foreign Minister Colonel Beck.

It is widely believed a visit of M. Laval to Germany within the next few weeks will be arranged.

45-MINUTE PARLEY

The Laval-Goering private conversation lated 45 minutes in the afternoon in Marshal Petain's room.—Reuter's Special.

Silver Prices Will Not Reach Rupee-Melting Point?

That Prices Have Trebled Since 1931, Is Based On Misunderstanding, Says Mr. C. B. Mehta

Interviewed regarding the latest Silver situation particularly with reference to India, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, President, Bombay Bullion Exchange, states that there is no probability of silver prices reaching rupee-melting point.

BASED ON MISUNDERSTANDING

The view that Silver price has trebled now as compared with its price in 1931, when it was 12d. Mr. Mehta thinks, is based on a misunderstanding, as it was in terms of Sterling which was then linked to gold, while the present price is in terms of depreciated sterling by about 40 per cent.

AMERICAN SILVER POLICY

Discussing the latest silver situation, Mr. Chunilal B. Menta, President, Bombay Bullion Exchange, in an interview said that nothing in particular has happened since silver price touched 36 1|4d., in London on 26th April last. The American purchase price for domestic silver having been not raised, world prices reacted on profit-taking to 32 3|8d. But since then, it has again improved and is quoted at about 35d. The one reason for improvement has been the broadcast speech of Mr. Morgenthau, which is interpreted to mean that the American silver policy is not to be changed.

It has been argued that the silver price has trebled as compared with 1931 when it was about 12d., in London. I would say that it is not so. The price of 12d. in 1931 was in terms of Sterling which was then linked to gold, and the present price is in terms of depreciated Sterling by about 40 per cent. As such the present silver price is not even double to that of 1931.

"THE SILVER RACKET"

Silver has attracted world wide attention and the following is an extract from the London "Economist" of May 4th, under the caption "The Silver Racket":—

(STOP PRESS ON PAGE 42.)

"There is no doubt that under present conditions the American Treasury is in a position to raise the world price of silver as high as it desires. Speculators are well aware of this, and in their operations they visualise not last week's price of 81 cents an ounce, but the Administration's objective of dollars 1.29 1|4 an ounce. Now at an exchange rate of dollars 4.85 to the pound dollars 1.29 1|4 is equivalent to 84d. an ounce, and with the Indian exchange standing at 1s. 6 1|8d. per rupee, it becomes profitable to melt down rupees when the sterling price of silver reaches 48.7d. an ounce. To complete the calculations, at dollars 4.85 to the pound, 48.7d. equals 98 3|8 cents—which is thus, from the Indian Government's point of view, the critical American price for silver."

GRIGG WATCHES SITUATION

It is already reported that Sir James Grigg is watching the silver situation carefully and it would be quite natural to think that he would be preparing to meet the situation if the silver prices reach rupee melting point.

However, if the recent aloofness of the American Treasury from the London market is continued, the danger point for India's silver currency would not be reached.

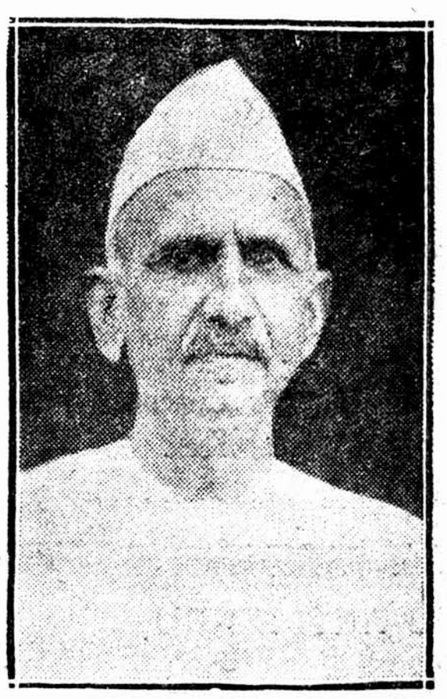
FATE OF 'MAXIM GORKY'

World's Largest Aeroplane Crashes Near Moscow Air-Port

CASUALTIES UNKNOWN

MOSCOW, May 18.

"Maxim Gorky," the world's largest aeroplane, crashed near Moscow air-port, after colliding with a smaller machine. No details of casualties are yet available.—Reuter's Special.



The late Syt. Mohanlal Kameshwar Pandya, one of the leading Congressmen of Gujarat who died of pneumonia on the 14th instant at Nadiad.

Life Sentence Of Four Commuted

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

KOVNA, May 18.

The Lithuanian president has commuted the death sentence of four Memel Nazis to life imprisonment.

"INDIAN BORIS KARLOFF" Mr. Nayampally

See him in action that will make ice run down your SPINE

SUDHA PICTURES LTD.'S

IN

KALKOOT OR

KISMAT-KI-BHOOL

Maiden HINDI TALKIE Sensation

Featuring:

NAYAMPALLY, LOBO, GODSE, OMKAR, HIRA, VATSALA JOSHI & others

Story & Direction by S. B.PATHAK, B.Sc.

from SATURDAY the 25th May AT MAJESTIC CINEMA

YOU ... GANGSTERS LIKE DILLINGER and AL CAPONE

But here is a mystery that will cause your hair rise up with tense situations wonderfully moving story of a gangster of Calcutta.....whose stirring adventures are more terrifying than "Frankenstein"

DRAWING Record-Audiences

EAST INDIA FILM CO., (Calcutta) DETECTIVE THRILLER

Running from FRIDAY, 17th May

'NIGHT-BIRD'

or "RAT-KA-RAJA"

Free List entirely suspended this week.

Starring:—

Miss ANWARI of "Puran Bhakta" fame

GUL HAMID—MAZAHARKHAN in six different make-ups and INDOOBALA (H.M.V.)

COME AND SEE AT GLOBE TALKIES (Sandhurst Road).

Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m. Fri., Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

NO ANTI-HINDU CONSPIRACY

Mr. Gauba Contradicts Press Story About His Mission To Europe

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

Replying to the address presented to him at a public meeting held on the eve of his departure to attend the Empire Parliamentary Conference, Mr. K. L. Gauba, M.L.A., said:—

NO ANTI-HINDU CODSPIRACY.

It has been said in the Hindu Press that my mission to Europe is in connection with a deep Muslim conspiracy in which the other main figures are the Aga Khan an Mr. Jinnah. I want to assure our sister community that there is no anti-Hindu conspiracy of any kind, nor has there been any intention to raise communal issues in England.

Neither the Aga Khan nor Mr. Jinnah nor myself have ever had intentions of conspiring in England against the Hindus. His Highness the Aga Khan is in England every summer, Mr. Jinnah has gone to dispose of some urgent professional engagements before the Privy Council, and my visit is connected with the Parliamentary Conference that is to meet there shortly. No Muslim desires to wash communal linen in London. Only if Pandit Malaviya takes the communal "Jihd" to Europe, will it be necessary to state the Muslim side of this unfortunate controversy.

RELATION WITH MAJORITY COMMUNITY.

It is said that the Mussalmans should abandon their exclusiveness. Mr. Jinnah has referred to the Hindu community as the bone of our bone and the flesh of our flesh. The Muslim community, in general, regard India as their home and are stirred by no less patriotic sentiments than any other community.

There are, however, disturbing factors. There are the social and economical barriers set largely by the majority community; and it is difficult to expect genuine fraternal feelings, when even ii quarters in which one would expect enlightenment there are medieval prejudices. The gestures of friendlinesss must come from the majority community, and I assure them that if there is a genuine and sincere gesture the Mussalmans will not respond in a niggardly fashion.

As to our relations with the Government I am sorry that Government has done everything of late to lose Muslim sympathy and support. In Europe the nations are feverishly preparing for another war. England will again need the moral and material backing of the Muslim world, and so a so-called association to promote Anglo-Muslim friendship has been formed, but such friendship cannot be formed by bonds, pacts and treaties. If Government genuinely wants Muslim friendship it must remove sources of irritation.

AHRAR PARTY.

The Ahrar party has ben referred to in the address as a poor party; but richness and poverty are not reckonable merely in terms of money. The Ahrar Party, as every one knows, is rich in talent, rich in ability, and above alll rich in sacrifices. It is the party of the Muslim masses and the masses regard it as their own. —United Press.

To-day and from To-day at the

ROXY

"GHAR-JAMAI"

in GUJARATI—Directed by HOMI MASTER.

PREMIER FILM'S maiden release is the Funniest Farce you ever saw about a son-in-law taken on one year's probation in a family of wealth and fashion! You will laugh till you cry!

Daily Three Shows: Extra Show Saturday, Sunday and Holidays. Time as usual.

A Premier Film Production

Featuring:

HEERA, JAMNA, AMOO, ALIDADAN, JAMSHEDJI CHEMIST, SYED AHMED, GHULAM RASOOL, BABY NOOR JEHAN.

PREMIER FILMS: Pasta Road, Dadar.

FIRED AT COMPANY INSTEAD OF TARGET

INVERNESS, (By Mail).

While 70 men of the Highland Light Infantry were at rifle practice at Fort George on April 25, one of them when his turn came to go to the range turned and, instead of firing at the target, fired in the direction of the company.

The men, all members of the 1st Battalion, scattered and quickly took cover, and no one was hit.

Next the soldier walked to another butt and fired two more rounds, again without injuring anyone.

He then dashed towards the sea beach with the rest of the company in pursuit. After a search of half an hour he was discovered, and it is stated that before he could be captured he was shot in the leg.

He was taken in an ambulance to the infirmary. The civil police are investigating the affair. The military authorities refuse to give any information as to the remarkable incident.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN LOWER BURMA

Advance Of Monsoon In Andaman Sea Maintained

POONA, May 18.

The advance of monsoon in the Andaman Sea is maintained and there has been widespread rain in lower Burma. Thunderstorms also caused nearly general rain in Assam, Madras and Deccan and a few falls in upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orrisa, Kashmir, North West Frontier Province, South Bombay, Deccan, Mysore, North Madras coast and Malabar.

Chief Amounts Of Rainfall

Port Blair two inches, Tavoy three, Victoria point and Mergui one, Amherst half, Rangoon, Bassein quarter, Cherrapunj three, Shillong one, Dhubri, Berhampur three quarters, Gauhati, Balasore, Naya Dumka, Darjeeling half, Dibrugarh, Silchar, Jalpaigure quarter, Belgaum, Calicut one and a half, Bangalore three quarters, Cuddapah, Bellary, Anantpur quarter.

Forecast

Rainfall will continue to be fairly widespread in lower Burma and thundershowers will recur locally in upper Burma and north-east India and at a few stations in South Madras, Mysore and Deccan.—A.P.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

Bombay, May 18.

At 8-7 a.m. local time 8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 87.2 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.06 inches and a compensated aneroid 2984 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Bombay, May 18.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 18-5-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 03.4 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.1 degrees (1.0 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.1 degrees 0.5 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 74 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. N. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 166 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4.

LONDON MARKET QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 18.

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£33	18	9
Standard Copper Cast (Sellers)	£34	0	0
Standard Copper Cash 3 months	£34	3	9
Electrotytic Copper	£38	0	0

NEW YORK

Blue Eagle 9.75 cents.

Non Blue Eagle 8 cents.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS

Y.M. Sheets 4'x4'x21|Rs. 33. 28|112| Rs. 32-8-0.

Copper 4'x4'x21|112|Rs. 37-12-0.

Copper Asho Rs. 40.

Y.M. Asho Rs. 34-8-0

Tone:--Strong.

FALLING COCOANUT TREE KILLS GIRL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Deputy Coroner on Saturday at the inquest on Sonibai Sakaram, a three-year old girl, who met death on Friday evening at Mahim when a cocoanut tree fell down on her head killing her on the spot.

The Adarsh What is it Chitra, Ltd.

WILL SHORTLY RELEASE in BOMBAY.

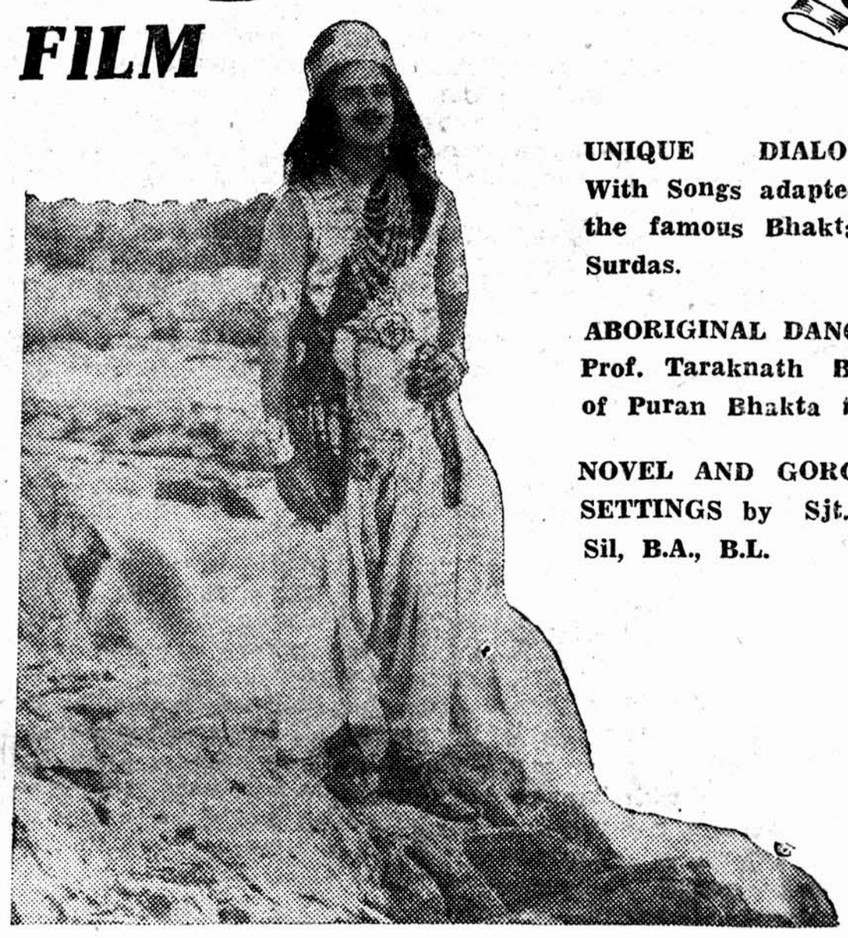
DHUWAN DHAR

THEIR MIGHTY HISTORICAL FILM

Story written by:
SETH GOVIND DAS, M.L.A.

Scenario Writer:
Sjt. DWARKAPRASAD MISRA. B.A., LL.B.

Featuring:
Mrs. LEELA CHITNIS, B.A.
Miss KAMLA VARERKAR
Miss MIRA.
Sjt. BHARGAVA, B.A., LL.B.
Sjt. BANERJI, M.A.
Sjt. GAYA PRASAD, M.A., B.Sc.
Sjt. DUBE, B.A., LL.B.
Sjt. VASANT THENGDI.
Sjt. PANDYE.
Sjt. KANTILAL DAVE
Sjt. BABUBHAI
Sjt. PALSIKER
etc., etc.



UNIQUE DIALOGUES: With Songs adapted from the famous Bhakta Poet Surdas.

ABORIGINAL DANCE by Prof. Taraknath Baghchi of Puran Bhakta fame.

NOVEL AND GORGEOUS SETTINGS by Sjt. N. N. Sil, B.A., B.L.

For Booking Apply To:—
ADARSH CHITRA, LTD., Sir Mangaldas Bungalow, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.

OUR NOVEL PRIZE OFFER

to be announced on next

WEDNESDAY—(22nd May)

MARATHI

Amrit-Manthan

at MAJESTIC CINEMA GIRGAUM-

Daily at 5, 8, 10-45 p. m. Matinee at 2-15 p. m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

CASH PRIZES OF Rs. 100/-

in

32nd Week

A Totally New Drama

Bombay Gujarati Natak Mandali

TARDEO—BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE
On Saturday, 18-5-35 Night 9-30 p.m.
On Sunday, 19-5-35 Day 3-30 p.m.

GENTLEMAN DAKU

Samarsinh—Mr. CHIMANLAL
Virsinh—Mr. HOMI KARANI
Balubha—Mr. CHHAGANLAL
Saroj—Bai MUNNIBAI
Gul—Mr. PARBHU
Suman—Mr. PRANSUKH

N.B.—Balubha's Foolishness & Suman's cleverness will give you great mirth in comic.

Plans open at Theatre. Proprietor—Bapulal B. Naik.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted District Organisers in every District for the Genuine Insurance Co., Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta. (9548).

56. EDUCATIONAL

VISVA-BHARATI
Rabindranath Tagore's Educational Institutions at Santiniketan for boys and girls.
Students prepared for Matriculation, I.Sc., I.A., B.A. (Pass and Hons.) of the Calcutta University, and for Visva-Bharati Diploma. Self-contained residential institution, in an open healthy atmosphere, with unique library, hospital, resident physician, electric light, waterworks, spacious playgrounds and other educational facilities. Rare opportunity for learning Music—Bengali and classical, Fine Arts, Sloyd System of Manual Training, modern European literature and languages along with usual University courses. Inclusive monthly fee Rs. 25 for boys and Rs. 23 for girls Admission upto 25th July, 1935. Government Scholarships tenable. For detailed prospectus apply with 2-1|2 anna stamp to—The Secretary, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, Bengal.
1018.

Free! H. L. M. S. H. M. B. Baidyaratna, etc., Homoeo-Ayur-Unani degrees by regular and postal training examination. No degree fee. Enclose two annas stamp. Box No. 4209, "Bombay Chronicle."

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Required a partner with about Rs. 40,000 to expand a running industry, capable of yielding 10 to 30 per cent profit. Apply for particulars to Box No. 4222, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Arranging loan to Gazetted officers on easy terms and confident. Apply to J. F. Chavan & Co., Loan Agents 162, Bhawani Peth, Poona City. (4118A)

87. PHRENOLOGY

Desai's Phrenological Studio—101, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay 6. Heads examined—8 to 11 and 4 to 7. Short verbal statement—Two rupees only. Longer—5, 10 and 15. Students' half fee. (4212).

156. MISCELLANEOUS

Marriage Financial Aid. Given upto Rs. 100 by purchasing Marriage Gift Certificates of Re. 1 each. Admission As. 4. Chief Agents & Organisers wanted. Lakshmi Bonds Corp. Ltd., 35, Nisbet Road, Lahore. (4148).

Make Thousands Weekly. Start unique Cinema Shows. "Ingenious" invention. Never shown in world before. Box No. 4213, "Bombay Chronicle."

GRIEVANCES OF LUCKNOW SCAVENGERS

LUCKNOW, May 17.

A meeting of the Lucknow Labour Union held in the premises of the Union's office yesterday passed a resolution criticising the action of the Lucknow Municipal Board in not recognising the Lucknow Scavengers Union and the rough handling of the Union leaders by the municipal employees resulting in their receiving severe injuries.

The meeting also urged for an impartial inquiry into the grievances of the scavengers by an impartial inquiry committee.—

B.B.C.I. RLY.'S EARNINGS

Figures For 10 Months Upto January 1935 Show Increase Of Rs. 50 Lakhs

The following subjects were discussed at the 104th meeting of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee held recently.

(1.) Results obtained from census of passengers in the third class carriages.

The position as revealed by the results of the census of passengers taken in 3rd class carriages of certain trains on Broad and Metre Gauge systems was satisfactory. There was only one instance of a particular train, viz. 205 Up between Taranga Hill and Ahmedabad, having on two consecutive days 5 coaches and 1 coach respectively out of 9 filled to more than their carrying capacity, although there was plenty of accommodation in the train as a whole.

A suggestion was made that a census might be taken during one of the concession periods. e.g. next Divali or X'mas holidays and it was agreed to.

(2.) Statements showing position on February 15 and March 15 1935 of claims received in the months of January and February 1935.

The statements were recorded.

EARNINGS INCREASE.

(3.) Financial results for the months of December 1934 and January 1935.

The figures of earnings for the 10 months ending January 31 1935 showed an increase of Rs. 50.36 lakhs as compared with the corresponding period of last year. while there was an increase of Rs. 13.36 lakhs in working expenses.

(4) Passengers travelling without tickets.

Copy of a statement showing the number of passengers detected travelling without tickets. the amounts collected etc., for the year ending December 1934. as compared with previous years, was circulated to the members. The figures indicated a slight improvement in the position, in that the numbers of ticketless passengers and mendicants turned out, and the cost of extra staff employed, showed a small decrease as compared with past two years.

(5.) Results of X'mas concession return tickets—1934.

A comparative statement showing the numbers of concession return and ordinary tickets issued, and the earnings derived therefrom, during the X'mas period for the last three years was placed on the table. The figures of concession return tickets for X'mas 1934 showed an increase both in number and earnings as compared with 1933, but taken together with ordinary tickets, the net results for 1934 compared unfavourably with those of 1933.

(6.) Facilities sanctioned for the travelling public on the Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge systems from October 1 1934 to March 31. 1935.

A statement detailing the facilities sanctioned for the benefit of the travelling public during the half year ending March 31 1935 was placed on the table.

Nerbudda Bridge—The Chairman informed the Committee of the progress of work on the construction of the new Nerbudda Bridge at Broach and expressed the hope that the bridge would be ready for opening towards the end of October next.

(7.) Jaipur State Railway.

The Committee was informed that the Jaipur State had given notice to this Administration of their intention to take over the working of the Jaipur State Railway with effect from the April 1 1936. The Jaipur State Railway which is 180 miles in length and cross-connects the B. B. & C. I. Railway Broad and Metre Gauge Main Lines to Delhi, has been worked by this Administration for the past 30 years or so.

(8.) Timings of local trains on Sundays so as to enable passengers to catch 15 Down Kathiawar Express at Borivli Station.

The Chairman advised the Committee that arrangements had since been made to run a local train to Borivli on Sundays in connection with 15 Down Kathiawar Express, as desired.

SUICIDE BY HANGING?

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sagan Mottee (45), a tailor, was found hanging by a rope at his residence at Nadir Building at Khetwadi Back Road on Saturday morning.

Kadur Sagan, son of the deceased, giving evidence at the inquest to-day, stated that he had debts of about Rs. 2,000 and that the creditors were pestering the deceased.

Witness and his father went to bed last night. This morning when he awoke, he saw him hanging from an iron chain with the noose of electric wire round his neck.

The inquiry was adjourned to May 22.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DHARAVI

Under the joint auspices of the Harijan Sub-Committee of the B.P.C.C. and the Dharavi National Debating Club, Sjt. Rajbhoj, Harijan leader of Poona will speak on the need of "discipline and organization to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. at Dharavi in the Hall of the Congress "Harijan Vidya Mandir", Dharavi, under the presidentship of Sjt. Ishwarbhai Patel.

"WOMEN IN ANCIENT INDIA"

Under the auspices of the New Kantwadi Scheme Landholders' Association, Bandra, Mr. Braz A. Fernandes, will deliver a lecture on "Woman and Marriage in Ancient India" to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. in St. Andrew's Girls' High School Hall (next to St Andrew's Church), Bandra. Mr. H. R. Michael, ex-Mayor of Bandra will preside.

CONDOLENCE MEETING

A public meeting of the citizens of Ghatkopar will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Jain Paushadhshalla Hall (Upasraya) under the Presidentship of Sheth Mathuradas Vissonjee Khimjee in order to express sorrow for the sudden death of Sjt. Hirachand Vanechand Desai, a well-known Bombay Merchant and leading Congressman.

BREAKING 'BOX-OFFICE' AGAIN!

The Glorious

Sulochana

still carries the day before all other stars & comets in

IMPERIAL'S

"DO-GHADI-KI-MOJ"

The great human panorama and Racing classic running into third week at the Imperial Cinema

Three Shows Daily:—5-15; 8 and 10-45 p. m.
Extra Show at 2-30 p. m. Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

IMPERIAL FILM Co., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay. 7.

KRISHNA

Talkies, Dubash Theatre
Daily, at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
To-day Matinee at 3 p.m.
GLORIOUS 3rd WEEK!
See the Most
SPECTACULAR SCENES
of the
MOUNT KAILAS
and of the
GOLDEN DWARKA
in SHALINI'S Picture Celestial
"USHA"
The Immortal sweet-love story from (Mahabharat)
Directed by BABURAO PAINTER
The Britain-Honoured Artist
Music Direction by:
GOVINDRAO TEMBE
Featuring:
USHA DEVI & RATNAPRABHA
Music! Dances! Thrills!!

Direction:
Western India Theatres, Ltd.

MINERVA

TALKIES, LAMINGTON ROAD.
Daily, at 5-30, 8, 10-30 p.m.
To-day Matinee at 3 p.m.
6th DEMAND WEEK!
चंद्रसेना
'CHANDRASENA'
A Golden Episode from "RAMAYAN"
Produced by 'PRABHAT' who gave you the Record-Breaking "Amrit-Manthan"
ARTISTIC DANCES!
SWEETEST SONGS!!
SPECTACULAR SCENES
of the 'PATALA-LOK'

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad. 1, 1991.
Muslim: Safar 15, 1353.
Parsi: Adar 15, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 3m.
Sunset: 7h. 7m.
High Tide: 00-00, 12-53.
Low Tide: 5-58, 18-51.

TUESDAY, May 21.

Annual gala at Beach Candy Swimming Bath in aid of the Silver Jubilee Fund, 6-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 23.

Annual gala at Beach Candy Swimming Bath in aid of the Silver Jubilee Fund, 6-45 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. B. B. Keshar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from London of the 9th instant passed Suez at 9 p.m. on the 15th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s.s. "Queda" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 20th instant.

MOGAVEERA SPORTS CLUB.

The Fifth Anniversary celebrations of the Young Mogaveera Sports Club, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. in the hall of Aga Khan Building, Top floor, Dalal Street, Fort, under the presidentship of Prof. K. G. Rao.

BAND AT DADAR PARSI COLONY

The Original Imperial Band of Bombay under the directorship of Mr. P. C. Freitas will play a select programme of music at the Parsi Colony, Matunga to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Sleep and Dreams" will be the subject of a public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

HINDU SEWAK SAMAJ

The 'New Era Amateurs" will stage their drama "Basoorivina" in aid of Hindu Sevak Samaj, to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. in Victoria Theatre, Play House Corner, when Miss Sitaradevi will entertain the audience by her classical and artistic dances.

"LECTURE ON QURAN"

Under the auspices of Quran Society Mr. M'd. Shamsuzzamankhan will deliver a lecture on Quran in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School, ground floor, opposite Victoria Terminus Station from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.) every Sunday commencing from to-day (Sunday).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

51, Esplanade Road.

Free Public Lecture

"SLEEP AND DREAMS"

Sunday, 19th May, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL: "After Office Hours." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matineer to-day at 4 p.m.

ROXY: "Ghar Jamal". Time as usual.

CAPITOL: "The Mighty Barnum." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

SWASTIK: "Dard-e-Ulfat." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PATHE: "Wings In The Dark." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day Morning Show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON: "The Broken Melody." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END: "After The Earthquake." Time as usual.

GLOBE: "Night Bird." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

MINERVA: "Chandrasena." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA: "Usha." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee today at 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL: "Do-Ghadi-Ki-Moj." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PALACE: "The Scarlet Empress". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10-30: "Big Stampede and Winner Take All.

EDWARD: "Godon of Ghost City." (Serial 1-13 parts). Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Religious Service,* relayed from St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London. Address by the Rev. Pat McCormick, DSO 8-15 p.m. Talk: Expedition to the British Cameroons.* Mr. Ivan T. Scanderson. 8-30 p.m. The Belfast Wireless Orchestra. 9 p.m. The Bernard Crook Quintet. Dorothy Stanton (Soprano). 9-40 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10 p.m. The Hanwell Silver Prize Band. Conductor J. C. Dyson. Harry Brindle (Bass). 10-30 p.m. Close Down

*Electrical Recording.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

9-30 a.m. Morning Service. Relayed from Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. 10-30 a.m. Light Classical Music. 12 noon. The Radio Quartet. 1 p.m. Close Down. 5-30 p.m. SB Classical and Light Music. 7 p.m. Abdul Majid Khan—Sarangi. The London Philharmonic Orchestra. 7-30 p.m. A Violin Recital. 8 p.m. Empire Relay. 8-30 p.m. News in Hindi. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9 p.m. A Light Orchestral Concert. Debroy Somers and His Orchestra. 10 p.m. Close Down.

Bhandari Shikshan Fund Scholarships

Applications for scholarships for the year 1935-36 are invited from poor and deserving students of the Bhandari Community, undergoing College and Industrial Education.

Prescribed forms of application can be obtained from Mr. R. V. Kambli, Hon. Gen. Secretary, B.S. Parishad, 28, Lawyers' Chambers, Picket Road, Bombay No. 2.

Applications must reach not later than 20th June 1935. Old scholars will have to apply again High School students need not apply.

MUSICIAN FACES. LIFE

A "Broken Melody" At The Wellington

(By Our Dramatic Critic)

The film has not solved the problems of life. It can be so employed. And, its first step is to enunciate them, define them, bring them as intimate realities of life. Here in the "Broken Melody" at the Wellington-Merle Oberon, John Garrick and Margot Grahame help successfully to enunciate and on occasion, even interpret those problems and realities.

It opens with the story of a conscientious composer who faces life with the attitude of the artist, the attitude that brings him starvation and despair. He has, however, a companion who seeks to find for him inspiration and

Merle Oberon in "The Broken Melody" now seen at the Wellington.

practical assistance as well from the needs of daily life. She asks him to sing and compose for the people. He does so. And he reaches fame. But fame taints his character and the once famous artist is thrown to experience the devilry and brutalities of the "Devil's Island"—the penal settlement. He escapes and regains life, helped by his mate.

The camera work, the prison incidents of brutality, the music and the dialogue are coherent, close-knit drama.

Merle Oberon is here illustrative of the skilled player whose dramatic talents communicate live experience.

The method of the dramatic development of story is novel and instructive. Both John Garrick as the artiste and Margot Grahame as Simone act as the requisite girl. The story moves and the Simone character lends it point and intensity.

REMEMBER DETENUS OF BENGAL

B. P. C. C.'s Appeal For Liberal Contributions To Relief Fund

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT CHOWPATTY

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. write:

Once again on this memorable day, we appeal to the citizens of Bombay to remember the detenus of Bengal and their distressed families and contribute generously to the Relief Fund, which will be collected from to-day.

Contributions will be thankfully received at the Congress House throughout the day. In some parts of Bombay, money will be collected in closed boxes having the seal of B. P. C. C.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, All-India Trades Union Congress Independence of India League and all India Press Workerr' Federation there will be a public meeting to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Chowpaty sands, at which Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside, and Seth Govind Das, Sjt. Dwarkaprasad Misra, Sjt. S. A. Dange, Miss Maniben Kara and Sjt. Ali Bahadurkhan will address.

PUBLIC MEETING AT LALBAUG MAIDAN:—To observe the All-India Detenues of "F" Ward L.C.C. will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at Lalbaug Maidan (opp. Digvijay Mills, Mr. D. D. Wadia will preside and Messrs. C. K. Narayansawmi, S. D. Mahadeshwar, R. S. Nimker, Charles Mescarenhas and others, will speak.

BHASKAR PATEL CONGRATULATED

Bhuleshwar Congress Committee Resolution

A meeting of the managing council of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee which met on Thursday night passed a resolution congratulating Dr. Bhaskar Patel, a member of their Managing Council, for his work in the plague area in Borsad Taluka.

A Hell-Cat in the Air... A Honey on the Ground...!
Adolph Zukor presents
MYRNA LOY
CARY GRANT
in "WINGS IN THE DARK"
A Paramount Picture with Roscoe Karns
Hobart Cavanaugh - Jean Dagger
PATHE To-day 10 a.m. 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
also HIS MAJESTY'S SILVER JUBILEE PROCESSION IN LONDON—STATE DRIVE & SPEECH TO THE TWO HOUSES

Aeronautical Academy Proposed For Delhi

Bombay Flying Club Will Inaugurate School As Part Of Training For Headquarters Scheme

Details are now available regarding the proposed establishment of an Aeronautical Academy in Delhi. Enquiries show that soon after the tragic death of Flt. Lt. Binley, the Instructor of of the Bombay Flying Club, the members of the Club decided to commemorate his memory by starting an Aeronautical School to train ground engineers and pilots.

An application was accordingly made in due course to the Government of India for financial assistance. The Government of India while welcoming the proposal regretted their inability to render any financial assistance to the Club during the current financial year.

Meanwhile Capt. Eadon, Deputy Director of Civil Aviation with the Government of India, who it is believed is to retire shortly decided to start the proposed Aeronautical academy.

Sometime ago the Local Club Authorities took advantage of Captain Eadon's presence in Bombay and informed him of their plans. They also assured him that their Club was fully prepared to co-operate with him in working out his scheme, provided his proposed academy would be complementary to their own proposed school. Captain Eadon who had not worked out the details of his scheme then promised the local people that he would keep their promise in mind and would certainly welcome their co-operation. He, however, told them that he could not give any definite answer until he has had time to consult his colleagues and promised to inform them his final views at an early date.

DETAILS OF PROPOSED SCHEME

It is now understood that Captain Eadon has written a letter to the Chairman of the Bombay Flying Club setting forth the the details of the proposed scheme as far as they are ready. While stating that he has had no time to formulate any concrete proposals regarding his discussions with his Bombay friends concerning the method of co-operation between the Aeronautical Academy and the Bombay Flying Club, he has assured the Chairman of the Bombay Flying Club that he had discussed the question with his colleagues and that they considered that a scheme could be evolved on the basis of their Bombay conversations which would prove of considerable benefit to both.

Elementary Training.

The lines on which co-operation was expected are as follows:—

The Bombay Flying Club should enrol a sufficient number of students to warrant the appointment of a junior engineer to give them elementary instruction based upon a curriculum to be drafted. The revenue derived by way of fees would provide the salary of the instructor plus incidental expenses such as the purchase of tools rent of a small workshop etc. At the end of every year a certain number of these students would be selected by an examination, written, oral and practical, for entrance into the Academy. The examination papers are to be set and corrected by the Academy and applicants are to be selected by a selection committee to be appointed after mutual consultation.

It was hoped that Bombay's example would be copied by other flying clubs in India and that would solve one of the main difficulties, namely, the method by which students in the Academy would be Provincially proportioned. This was necessary because it was not the desire of the promoters of the scheme to set all the students from one or two localities, as that would not be in the interests of properly working out the scheme which would require personnel in all parts of the country. It was necessary, therefore, that local personnel should be engaged at each centre so as to eliminate inconvenience which was likely to be caused by the operatives desiring to get nearer their own home towns. Moreover it would be necessary for the Academy, which would be run with the recognition of the Government of India to show equal provincial representation.

WORK FOR FLYING CLUBS

It was not the idea of the promoters of the scheme that the Academy should undertake elementary training, which should be left to local clubs and local efforts and resources. Their view was that the curriculum of the Academy should be of a higher standard, the preliminary ground being prepared in local institutions. The various flying clubs in India could be of the greatest assistance in this respect. As a matter of fact it was proposed that the Academy should be asked to insist upon a certain standard of knowledge before admittance into the Academy, and this would automatically make aspiring students go to local flying clubs to have the necessary preliminary training to fit them to secure admission into the Academy. This would give the flying clubs very important work to do in the development of commercial aviation and at the same time increase their revenue.

It is further understood that Captain Eadon has assured the local authorities that it would be his policy to co-operate with flying clubs in every possible way and to avoid competing with them in their activities. This being the attitude of the Academy, it is stated it will concentrate on the training of the future aircraft operators of this country and the flying clubs will co-operate in selecting students who are capable of receiving advanced training.

FAMINE RELIEF IN CEDED DICTRICTS

11 Centres Maintained In Anantpur

MADRAS, May 16.

That 82,108 persons were on relief in Anantapur and Bellary districts was disclosed in a special telegram despatched to the Government of India regarding the femine conditions in the ceded districts for the week ending May 11.

Eleven relief centres are being maintained at Anantapur. Besides these, there are five relief works in progress at Anantapur and one test work at Bellary.—A.P.

JILTED LOVER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Because Dancing Girl Was Won Over By Rival

LAHORE, May 16.

How a disappointed lover attempted to commit suicide has been reported to the police.

It is alleged that one Sardar Mohd. a resident of Hiramandi was in love with a dancing girl named Khurshed Begum. Khurshed Begum was won over by another person and did not care for Sardar Mohd. He attempted suicide by taking opium, but was instantaneously removed to the Mayo Hospital where he is progressing.

The police have registered a case under section 309 of I P C., on charge of attempt to commit suicide against Sardar Mohd. United Press.

PERSECUTION OF JATS CONDEMNED

Beawar Citizens Form Relief Committee

(From Our Correspondent).

BEAWAR, May 16.

Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor, Pandit Dinkar Rao Dharma and Jat Punchas arrived here yesterday from Ajmer to organise a relief committee for the Jats of Sikar Thikana.

Last night a huge public meeting was held here at Dixon Memorial under the presidentship of Pandit Jaggannath Sharma, a prominent Vakil of Beawar. Several speakers made speeches narrating details of the Sikar tragedy.

The meeting appointed a relief committee consisting of the following members for sympathy and support of the Jats and which will be hereby called "The Sikar Jat Relief Committee, Beawar":—

Pandit Jaggannath Sharma, Seth Sensmalji Bohra, Jamaluddin Makhmoor, Pandit Mahesh Dutt Bhargawa, Mr. Shamsunderlalji Vakil, Ram Gopal Singhji, Kishan Singhji, Kanji Mukadam, Pandit Gopilal Sharma, Seth Raghunath Rai and Moulana Athar Mohammad.

LUCKNOW CLOTH THEFTS SEQUEL

Dancing Girl And 11 Others Arrested

LUCKNOW, May 17.

Eleven persons including a dancing girl have been arrested by the Lucknow police in connection with the recent burglaries committed in the city and the stolen property have also been recovered from them.

A feature of these burglaries was that the gang concentrated their attention mainly on bales of cloths, silk saries and other wearing apparel.—United Press.

HIS MASTER'S VOICE

NOW OFFER

STREAMLINED REFRIGERATORS

They incorporate the Rollator principle of refrigeration which makes them the most economical refrigerators in current consumption and absolutely trouble free.

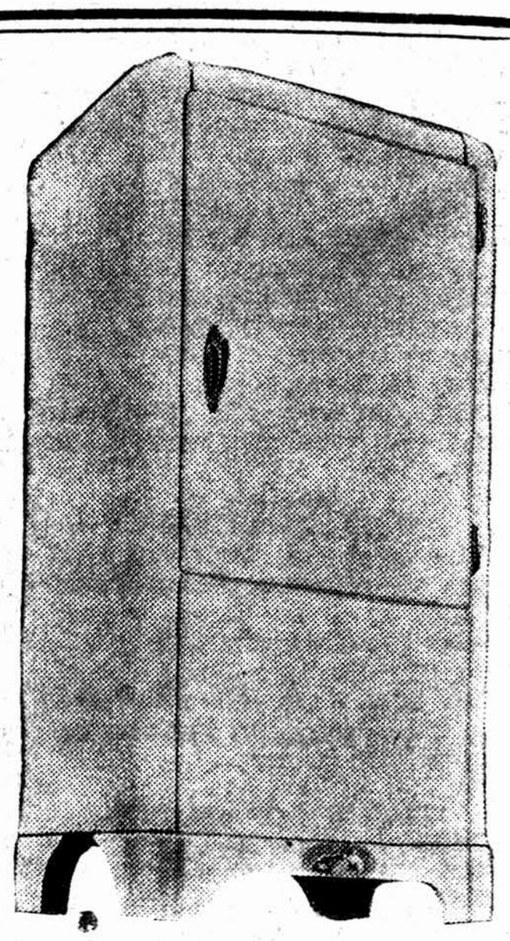
Preservation of food and consequent economy in Bazar Shopping, all the ice you want, and best cold cookery—at no more than 2 As. a day.

For Free demonstration and catalogues write or call at:—

His Master's Voice

28, Rampart Row, Fort,

BOMBAY.



HIS MASTER'S VOICE REFRIGERATOR

Model No. P-54.

Food storage capacity 5.4 cubic feet. Area of three shelves 11.1 square fett. Total ice capacity 72 cubes at each filling. Cabinet 54 5|8" high, 26 7|8" wide and 27 1|8" deep. Acid-resisting porcelain throughout. Fittings include vegetable crisping bin, egg basket and butter and cheese rack.

WAR IN "GREEN HELL"

Prospects Of Settlement In Gran Chaco Dispute Now Brighter

RUGBY, May 18.

Prospects of a settlement of the Bolivia-Paraguay dispute, in connection with which there have recently been sanguinary and inconclusive fighting near Villa Mostes oil-fields, are now considered brighter.

This is due the success of the mediatory efforts of the Chilean and the Argentine Government, which at the request of the League of Nations Assembly Advisory Committee, has been endeavouring to induce the belligerents to accept a plan for settlement based on the Assembly's Report and the recommendations of November last.

The Advisory Committee, in the meanwhile, had summoned a special meeting of the Assembly at Geneva for Monday next, but it now seems probable that a satisfactory progress of the negotiations will be noted at the meeting.

The question of further application of the League Covenant which was to have been considered would be postponed pending the conclusion of these negotiations.—B.O.W.

VIOLENT ATTACK ON CATHOLIC CHURCH

Uproar And Fire-Eating Speeches Mark Meeting Of German Heathens

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MUNICH, May 18.

A violent attack on the Catholic Church, was made in the first public meeting of German heathens ever held in Catholic Bavaria.

An audience of 2,050 were present, at which uniformed Nazis beat beer glasses on the tables, stamped with boots the floor in enthusiastic applause, while the local heathen leader Herr Backosen attacked the Catholic order in a speech lasting two hours.

One commentator who spoke for Christianity was ejected with flying fists before he was able to produce a membership card showing that he joined the Nazi party in 1923.

PATMAN BONUS BILL SIGNED

President Roosevelt Gets Busy On Veto Message

WASHINGTON, May 17.

Mr. Garner, President of the House of Representatives has signed the Patman Bonus Bill. President Roosevelt devoted the whole afternoon to write a veto message which is understood to be couched in the strongest possible terms.—Reuter.

MASS TERROR IN GERMANY

RUGBY, May 17.

Nine members of the Parliamentary Labour party have tabled a motion in the House of Commons urging the Government to bring to the notice of the German Government the feeling of repugnance caused by the mass terror now prevailing in Germany and inviting the Government to inform the German Government that this condition of affairs has an unfortunate influence on the cordial relations which it is desirable should exist between Germany and Great Britain.

MORE NEEDED FOR THE THIRSTY!
ADD YOUR QUOTA!
PROMOTION OF HARIJANS' INTERESTS
INTENSIFYING PRODUCTION OF VILLAGE INDUSTRIES
SAFE GUARDING OF NATIONAL INTERESTS
OPPOSITION IN THE LEGISLATURE.
CITY'S QUOTA
CONGRESS
PRESIDENT
WARD
ENROL YOURSELF IMMEDIATELY AS A MEMBER OF THE CONGRESS! GO TO THE CONGRESS OFFICES!

Poland Is Pawn In International Chess

Laval Emphasises Value Of Alliance With France And Russia

WARSAW, May 17.

Behind the pomp and pageantry of Marshal Pilsudski's funeral, French, German and Polish politicians are playing a political game of chess with Poland as the stakes. The opinion is generally expressed that M. Laval is emphasising to the Poles that the Russians and French combined are a far more valuable ally than Germany, and at present it seems he may succeed He may be helped by the news of the Czecho-Russian agreement of mutual assistance and also the death of Pilsudski, who was a great opponent of the Russian alliance, and the pro-French feeling of many high Polish army officials and public led by the Jews.

While Polish culture has more in common with France than Germany, Poland was also more Catholic than Nazi Germany.

M. Laval may go to Berlin in a month or so, and clearly he would be in a much stronger position then, if Germany seems to be losing Poland's friendship.—Reuter.

FAMOUS COMPOSER DEAD

Prof. Paul Dukas Of Paris Conservatoire

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, May 18.

The death has occurred of Prof. Paul Dukas, composer, "inter alia," of "le apprenti sorcier."

(Prof. Paul Dukas, the composer, whose death is announced at the age of 70, was professor of Musical Composition at Paris Conservatoire, since 1927. His works are: Polyenete, (1892), Apprenti-Sorcier (1897), La Peri (1911) Ardeni and Berbe Bleine (1907), and his publications are: Contributions to Courrier Musical, Revue Hebdomadaire, etc.)

COL. LAWRENCE STILL UNCONSCIOUS

Right Lung Affected: Strength Maintained

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 18.

Col. Lawrence of Arabia is still unconscious, but his strength is maintained and there is some congestion in the right lung.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 17.

Colonel Lawrence of Arabia was still unconscious at 10 p.m. and on account of his critical condition, artificial feeding had to be resorted to. The rumours spread that the injuries were due to an attempt on his life are declared to be baseless.

GERMAN LEGATION IN CHINA

Raising Of Status To Embassy Proposed

BERLIN, May 17.

It is announced that Baron von Neurath to-day received the Chinese Minister and informed him of the German Government's intention of proposing to the Chinese Government that the German Government's Legation in China should be raised to the status of an Embassy, and the Chinese legation in Berlin, would become an Embassy.—Reuter

DUBLIN TRAM & BUS STRIKE ENDS

Majority Decide In Favour Of Accepting Peace Proposals

DUBLIN, May 17.

The tram and bus strike which had lasted for eleven weeks was ended by a ballot of strikers and resulted in 2,112 voting for and 605 against the acceptance of peace proposals.

Mr. Lemass, Minister of Industry is providing for an increase of wages and the establishment of a Conciliation Board.—Reuter.

WOODFULL NOT COMING TO INDIA

(Special Cable.)

MELBOURNE, May 18.

Woodfull states that he is unable to proceed to India.

Ryder is now likely to captain the team.

TO IMPROVE INDIAN SPORTS

Activities Of Ramdas Club At Akola

(From Our Correspondent.)

AKOLA (Berar), May 16.

The Ramdas Club is the only institution in Berar at Akola, which for the last three years is making all efforts systematically and scientifically to bring Indian Sports to a higher level.

Every year in December tournaments are held at Akola under the auspices of this club. More than 50 clubs from C. P. and Berar took part in the tournaments held last year and the successful teams were given shields and cups, under the presidentship of Raj Ratna Prof. Manikrao of Baroda.

Several members of the Vyayam Conference who were here last year, visited the club, and expressed satisfaction at the discipline, system of education, general management, and the higher standard of sports of the club members.

To make the working of the club, financially successful some members of the club for the last year styling themselves as the "Dramatic Branch," are staging dramas. In this month they staged "Ghara-Baher" a social drama which was very successful.

CRACOW'S TRIBUTE TO PILSUDSKI

Body Borne Through City To Wawel Castle

(Special Cable.)

CRACOW, May 18.

The City's 200,000 inhabitants with thousands of visitors from all Poland, were awake all night to pay tribute to Marshal Pilsudski. Many even perched precariously on roofs when the coffin arrived at the station at 8 a.m.

One of the biggest wreaths sent was that from Herr Hitler which was decorated with German colour. As in Warsaw General Goering headed the foreign representatives. Amidst muffled rolling of drums the body was borne through the city to join the Polish kings' last resting place, Wawel Castle.

REPRESSIVE LAWS INQUIRY

Committee's Plea For Most Reliable Information Which Can Bear Scrutiny

LUCKNOW, (By Mail.)

Mr. Mohan Lal Saxena, who has been appointed as the convener of the committee appointed by the Assembly Congress party to inquire and report on the administration of Repressive Laws in Bengal, in a press statement says that the committee is anxious to have the most reliable information that can bear scrutiny and examination, It is therefore desirable that the information should carefully be sifted and verified before being sent to the committee. Exaggeration being detrimental to the cause should be scrupulously avoided.

Even those who are not Congressmen but interested in such an inquiry are welcome to send their report and views. May 21 has been fixed as the latest date when the reply to the questionnaire should be received by him. If necessary, the committee will also take oral evidence and make local inspections.—United Press.

FORTHCOMING U. P. SUGAR CONFERENCE

Millowners & Producers Busy Preparing Their Case

MEERUT, May 18.

Both the sugar mill-owners and the producers of the Meerut Area are preparing to put forth their case at the forthcoming U.P. Sugar Conference, which will shortly be held at Naini Tal this year under the Presidency of the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue.

It is learnt that several important questions will come up for consideration at this conference and it will examine the rules and indicate the directions in which they need amendment. The representatives of the Indian Sugar Mills' Association and several cane-growers' Associations, it is understood, have been invited along with other representatives. Persons invited to the conference have also been requested to send in any amendments which they consider should be made in the rules in advance in order to enable the Government to examine them before the conference and to report their views.—United Press.

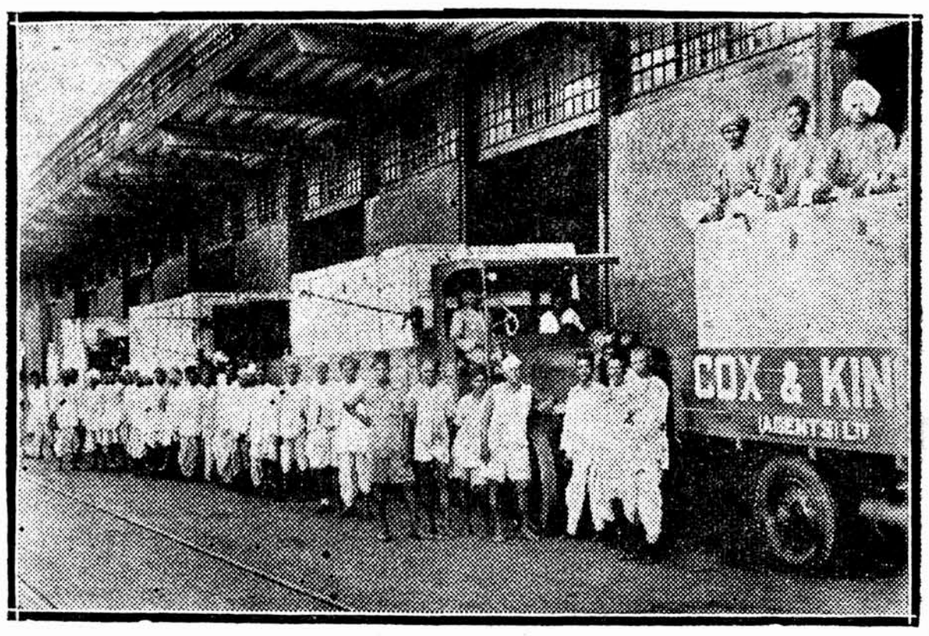
REFORMS AND ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICES

Sardar Sardool Singh's Statement

LAHORE, May 18.

Sardar Sardool Singh Caveeshar in a statement answers the question whether the Congress resolution rejecting the new constitution means that Congressmen could accept offices under the new regime.

Recalling Maulana Mahomed Ali's reply to the British people that Swaraj might mean anything, but it could never mean British Raj, Sardar Sardul Singh says that rejection may take any form, but it could never mean acceptance of Ministerships.—A. P.



As the Gramophone Co. Ltd. has so far only been associated with gramophone records, machines, radio-receivers and radio-gramophones, it must appear somewhat surprising that it should go in for household appliances also. This new activity of the firm dates from the time when "His Master's Voice" became part of the large merger company known as Electric and Musical Industries Ltd. Refrigerators were the first thing the firm took up. The principle of refrigeration employed in these refrigerators is known as the Rollator principle and simplifies the mechanical movement considerably with the result that electrical consumption of the unit is exceedingly small and the life of the unit is long and troubled-free. In the photo some of the Company's refrigerators are shown being taken round the city on lorries.

Lawrence Of Arabia Sensation

"Rotten And Dishonest Book" Confession

LONDON, (May 9.)
(By Air Mail.)

Lawrence of Arabia (Aircraftsman Shaw) comes once more into the limelight with the publication in America of a sensational letter he wrote to a friend soon after the publication of "Revolt in the Desert", the famous book about his life among the Arabs during the war, writes a Special Representative of the "News Chronicle".

He describes his own book as "rotten and dishonest".

This letter, which is in a collection of world war documents, is made public by the Hoover Memorial Library Stanford University, California.

It accompanies a copy of "Revolt in the Desert", and runs:

"Dear P,—You must have this rotten little book, I suppose, as we worked together for two of the years during which the big book was on the stove but I grudge it you.

"There's no autograph in it: Every copy of 'The Seven Pillars' was signed, and no copy of 'Revolt' ever will be signed, because it is a dishonest thing deliberately produced by myself to sell 30,000 copies and pay my overdraft.

"At present on the edge of publication, I'm afraid that perhaps I've made a bad estimation of the public appetite, and instead of selling 30,000 copies I'll sell only 3,000, and be still left in the mud.

"In cooler moments I'm sure that there is plenty of reserve in hand, and that I'll have to put into operation a guillotine clause of my contract with Cape which enables me to call off the sale whenever I please.

"Let's hope so—a big sale quickly over and then a peaceful return home about 1931. I wish it was 1931 now.

"Yours ever, T. E. Shaw."

"'Revolt' is published as by T. E. Lawrence, my name during the war, which I did not formally renounce till 1922. Sorry."

SELLING IN THOUSANDS

A director of Messrs Jonathan Cape, the publishers of "Revolt in the Desert", said:—

"It is quite true that Mr. Shaw did bring that clause in the contract into effect.

"When the book had realised the sum of money he needed, he stopped any further sales. The book was selling in thousands at the time he did so."

"Revolt in the Desert", as it was published, was only a quarter of its original length. Lawrence began to write it in 1919, but, on his return home lost the Ms. at Reading railway station.

£4,000 FOR A COPY

He wrote it again—in half a million words—cut it down by a half, and privately printed 107 copies, calling the book "Seven Pillars of Wisdom", and selling each volume for £30.

It had an immediate furore; and copies have since been sold for £4,000. But Lawrence had lost very heavily, for even at £30 a volume not half his printing expenses had been paid.

To recoup his losses he again cut the book by half and republished it under the title of "Revolt in the Desert".

BURNT TO DEATH IN BLAZING INFERNO

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 17.

In the absence of her husband Mr. Mulchand, a head constable, an ailing woman at Hyderabad set fire to her person after drenching her cloth with kerosene oil. The neighbours observing a cloud of smoke emanating from the house broke open the door and found the woman in a blazing inferno.

All the efforts to extinguish the fire were in vain and woman was burnt to death.—United Press.

POONA M.L.A. IN WITNESS BOX

Admission In Assembly Election Dispute

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 17.

Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Poona, M.L.A. of the Central Division Mahomedan constituency, was in the witness box this morning, when, before the Commission of inquiry consisting of Mr. S. S. Patkar, Mr. A. A. Fayzee and Mr. D. D. Nanavati, hearing was resumed of the election petition filed by Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee contesting Mr. Ahmed's election to Assembly in last elections.

In his examination-in-chief answering questions of his counsel Mr. L. R. Gokhale, witness deposed that he was born on 11th August 1909. He came to know of his exact birthdate, when the same was given by his father to one Mr. Zackeria Shet from Madras who had come to Poona to talk of the marriage of his daughter with the witness.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S LETTER.

Cross-examined by Mr. S. G. Velinkar, witness stated that he came to know of the wrong birthdate entered on the school rolls when after his being declared elected to the Assembly he received a communication from the Governor-General to that effect accompanied by copies of two school certificates of his. The witness acknowledged this letter to the Governor-General, but in that he did not mention the real date of birth that he knew of, as Governor-General's letter had asked him to produce his birth certificate.

A last minute sensation was sprung in the proceedings of today when in course of his cross-examination, Mr. Ahmed, in answer to a question from Mr. Velinkar, counsel for the petitioner, admitted, that though he new what exactly his real birthdate was since about the end of 1928, the same was not mentioned in the written statement he had submitted before the inquiry commission a few days before. Witness admitted that the statement mentioned only the month and the year. He stated further that he had instructed his counsel of the date, but thought that they might not have thought it necessary to include it in the statement. He, however, thought that the date ought to have been mentioned in the statement.

At this stage court rose for the day. Further cross examination will be resumed on Monday.

HIGH COURT FOR C. P.?

Home Member To Introduce Bill At August Session

NAGPUR, May 18.

At the August session of the C. P. Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Raghavendra Rao, Home Member will introduce the Central Provinces Courts' Second Amendment Bill, providing establishment of a High Court for the Province under Letters Patent.

Another official Bill authorising local bodies to recover arrears of taxes speedily will also be introduced.—United Press.

It is understood that the All-India Congress Socialist party has decided to bring out an English weekly as its organ for political propaganda from Bombay. The party also proposes to publish another weekly in Hindi from Benares.

"I GUARDED KINGS"

More About Secret Societies Of Europe

Foiling Attempts On King Gustav Of Sweden, Manoel Of Portu al And King Albert Of The Belgians

By Ex-CHIEF DETECTIVE-INSPECTOR HAROLD BRUST

(late of the Special Branch, New Scotlannd Yard).

Delving still further into his storehouse of vivid memoirs, "Brust of the Yard" draws aside the veil of mystery which shrouds detectivedom, and tells of tense moments in frustrating attempts by regicides to murder European Royalty, fully justifying the title of his fascinating memoirs which rank as the greatest "Royal Guardian" series over secured for publication.

(COPYRIGHT.)

I have been counting my scars.

A queer occupation, I must admit but very productive of thought. Each scar is an index to adventure, a relic of risk a souvenir of swift hazard in a split-second brush with Death.

The little scar on the back of my head, under the hair for instance, takes me back to a rough-house on the French Riviera, when my ubiquitous habit of listening-in to the conversation of king-killers nearly ended my detective career.

I was at Cannes at the time, making diplomatic enquiries on a certain case, and, concluding my investigations' sought a cafe for a meal. Detection is a thirsty business at the best of times, and man must eat. My peregrinations had taken me into a somewhat poor quarter of the town but I turned into the first restaurant doorway that I came to, and slid into a seat in a corner.

The proprietor, a greasy little man at the far end of the room was busy superintending the production of a sizzling savoury for some other customer. So while waiting I made a few notes on the case in hand. Sitting thus, head down-bent and scribbling slowly, to my surprise I heard a voice I knew, rising sharply above a hum of talk nearby.

It was the voice of one Teploff, a Nihilist who had been through my hands in London, and a man whom I knew to be an avowed enemy of constitutional authority, a dangerous specimen of the fanatical king-hater type.

Keeping my back turned to the talkers cautiously I edged my chair nearer. Chance had led me to the rendervous of a gang of Communists, and I was not going to let slip the opportunity of gleaning information at first-hand if I could.

I heard plenty to give rise to alarm. As coolly as you please, Teploff and his friends were discussing a scheme to assassinate king Gustav of Sweden! The plan under consideration by the gang was to heave a bomb at the king as he went to play tennis, and they seemed to have made a most thorough check of the Swedish monarch's latest movements. The bomb-throwing was to be done from an automobile, ensuring a speedy get-away for the murderers.

I realised that there was no time to be lost. This must be reported as speedily as possible. And in my haste, as I rose to quit the cafe I knocked over a chair.

Teploff was up in a flash—and recognised me! I had not a chance in the world. A quiet cafe, the patrons mainly tough-looking "Reds," not an ally visible—there were all the elements for a nice quiet murder.

Grabbing my attache case and hat, I jumped for the exit, but was not quite quick enough. Something hit me with tremendous force on the back of the head, and I "passed out".

Piecing together the fragments of the adventure afterwards, it would seem that for the moment the gangsters were undecided whether to kill me then and there or arrange for my death in a more secluded spot; evidently the latter decision was made, for when I recovered consciousness it was to find myself in the centre of a fierce fight outside on the street.

Hands grabbed me, let go, feet kicked and harsh cries rang out. Dizzy, three parts stunned, totally unable to comprehend what was going on, I staggered about hoping for the best. Somebody took my arm and guided me apart.

When at last the tumult and shouting died down, to my horror I saw that several people had been killed in the fight. Teploff himself was under arrest. What had happened was that whilst I was being bundled out of the cafe and into a taxicab an inspector of the Surete had appeared, realised my plight, and called out the gendarmes.

It was a tricky ten minutes, but the plot against the King of Sweden was smashed. Teploff was deported.

Drama In The Dawn

Another scar, under the chin, recalls a drama in the dawn at Ostend, before the War. I had been sent across from Scotland Yard or a special mission, and my duties took me out very early in the morning.

On this particular morning the way was clear and the wind was rose-light suffused the east it was sort of morning for brisk exercise and the deep breathing of clean, bracing air. Apparently others besides myself were out and about, and they were not merely those proverbial feathered early-risers the larks either.

King Albert of the Belgians was resident at a hotel close by, and I saw him come out wheeling a bicycle onto the road. He was absolutely unattended, and it seemed that His Majesty was off for an exercise spin before breakfast. One would have imagined—and doubtless the king himself did at the time—that the dawn hours would be absolutely safe for even the most important personage. But three men were loitering near the hotel entrance

Then along came a solitary gendarme.

The three loiterers were behaving very suspiciously. That gendarme and I held a quick conference. Prevention is always better than cure, and without more ado I helped the gendarme arrest the suspects. They objected, we insisted, but by the time our troublesome captives had been restrained—not without a little fist-work—the Belgian King had pedalled out of sight, making for one of the small "plages" outside Ostend.

There is no scar to record the incident, many years afterwards, which may have saved ex-King Manoel of Portugal not a little unpleasantness, but the memory is still vivid. I was on duty at Twickenham, on this occasion, not far from the house where Manoel—who had sought sanctuary in England after the crash of the Royal House of Portugal—resided with easy reach of the English capital. That faculty of "sensing" danger, developed by long years of service as a guarding detective, came suddenly into play. I cannot explain this faculty, but everybody who has engaged for any length of time in a profession frought with ever-present risk will know what I mean; it is a kind of sixth sense, an intuition which springs up and quickly crystallises into a blinding, overwhelming certainty that "something is going to happen unless I am alert to stop it."

Such were my feelings as I stood at the corner of a road and stared about me. Peril was in the very air I breathed I decided to move round a bit, investigate. It was not many minutes before I found what I was looking for—a man, lurking suspiciously in the angle of a wall, darting glance of his shifty eyes to right and left.

He was not an Englishman, that was certain. There was a look of the Latin race about the cut of his jaw and the curve of his mouth. And a Latin near ex-King Manoel's home spelled trouble.

I had known the exiled king during his first days on the throne, when I was on the staff of the British Embassy in Lisbon; I had seen and experienced the brutality of Portuguese anarchists; and I could see that even now, though years had passed since Manoel's departure from his own land, there might be danger for him.

I went to the man. He backed away. I questioned him He refused to answer. I stretched out a hand to detain him—and he flew at me like a tiger.

Overpowering him, I effected the arrest. He proved to be a well-known Portuguese anarchist, and was deported.

"The Man With Nine Lives"

One of the most dangerous anarchists who came to the notice of the Special Branch during my days at Scotland Yard was "The Man With Nine Lives". The real name of the sinister figure cloaked by this flamboyant pseudonym was Errico Malatesta and he stands out as one of the most picturesque villains who ever engaged in desperate criminal exploits. No fiction-writer has yet created a character to out-rival this strange, fantastic personality of real life.

Unlike the majority of political anarchists and king-killers, Malatesta was born to a family high in the social cale and possessed of vast estates in Sicily. As the years passed he inherited the title of Count. Then came the astounding swing of the pendulum which started him on his meteoric career of deviltry. Dividing his lands, Count Malatesta created a small trust to administer his estate for the benefit of the "oppressed", dropped his title, and slid like an eel into the murk of the underworld, in prisons oft, in trouble always.

There was nothing decent or clean in his character, but he was courageous almost to the point of insanity. If there were two ways of doing a thing, Malatesta chose the crooked one by instinct, yet he did not scruple to risk his own life for the 'Cause" which he worshipped. He was one of the men—and there are more of them about than you would think—who find the routine of civilised life too humdrum; dabbling in crime gave him a zest to live, a new whip and rhythm in the pulse.

Malatesta is remarkable in that he escaped death many times at the hands of jealous renegades from the various anarchist leagues with which he associated, hence his title "Man With Nine Lives". Three times he was captured and sentenced to death; three times he escaped—once, in the grand "Monte Christo" manner, from an island prison in the Mediterranean. Many years of his amazing life were spent in European prisons, and one of his spectacular escapes was successfully staged when he was serving a life sentence.

"The Evil Life Society"

The secret society in which he most interested himself was the Mala Vita (The Evil Life Society), and Malatesta was certainly a living advertisement for the league. Describing himself variously as electrical engineer and book-publisher, he was a murderous political refugee who had been deported from France, Egypt, Spain, Portugal, England and the U.S.A.

When this travelling storm-centre came to England he had learned something of the uncanny power of the Special Branch for "smelling out" such as he, and sought refuge among the teeming millions of the poor in a squalid part of Stepney, London, existing furtively in a dirty little room in a mean street. As a magnet to steel, he drew the anarchist element round him, and fired them with militant fervour.

His London gang numbered in its ranks a gamut of crooks including expert counterfeit coiners and forgers, whose fake currency was circulated to profit which swelled the funds of the "Cause". Among his confederates was Prince Kropotkin, concerned in Russian plots against the Czar.

In 1909, needing more money, Malatesta "put up" the robbery which ended in the most amazing running fight between police and crooks of those times. Two of his associates, Russian revolutionaries named Paul Hefeldt and Jacob Lepidus, were detailed to rob a clerk of a Tottenham (North London) rubber factory of a bag of gold, wages being taken to the factory from the bank.

A Dash For Life

Hefeldt and Lepidus were fit companions for Malatesta, regicides of the deepest dye. In 1907 this pair, together with Peter, the brother of Jacob Lepidus, made an attempt upon the life of the French President, but the

(Continued on page 39.)

If I Were India's Dictator

IF I HAD MY OWN WAY I WOULD CLASS COMMUNALISM WITH MOST HEINOUS CRIMES LIKE MURDER AND POLITICAL BRIGANDAGE AND ALL SPECIES OF PRIESTS, MULLAHS, PANDITS AND FANATICS WILL HAVE A HOT TIME OF IT.

By K. AHMAD ABBAS.

Playing at being dictators. That is the newest game for grown-up children which is becoming increasingly popular especially in countries noted for their democratic traditions. It is quite as amusing as the Blind Man's Buff and helps to pass many an idle hour. Its chief merit lies in that like "Patience," it is absolutely harmless and can be played without any company. Let us play at it too even at the risk of being called puerile. For we have some distinguished children to play with and the latest votaries to this delightful game include such eminents personalities as George Bernard Shaw, Bertrand Russel and H. G. Wells. They have all toyed with the idea of how they would reshape the world if they were given unquestioned dictatorial powers. Being new to this game I have chosen, for the present, to play it in a smaller field and restrict my dominion to only one country.....India.

The first thing I would do (that is how the game starts) would be—let us see, what would it be ?—shall it be a general release of prisoners on the occasion ? (No. sorry, dictators don't have coronations. They have either an oath-taking ceremony or they anoint themselves with a blood-bath.) Or shall it rather be a declaration of war or at least a threat to do so ? Most dictators adopt jingoistic tactics against some neighbouring country and thus divert public attention from their own persons. But that would hardly be an auspicious beginning of my reign (Sorry, wrong again, I mean my dictatorship). No. I would like to do something really better.

Communalism A Penal Offence

I will issue a declaration penalizing communalism in all its varied forms and making it punishable with a deterrent penalty. It will be classed with the most heinous of crimes like murder and political brigandage and the arch communalist will be India's Public Enemy No. 1. Death sentence will, of course, be abolished and more rational punishments will be awarded strictly in accordance with poetic Justice. Criminals will be treated as persons suffering from disease and given over to mental and moral physicians. The incurables will be kept away from society and dangerous criminals (including violent communalists) will be lodged along with other mentally deficient persons in Lunatic Asylums.

Diffusion of superstitions and trading on the ignorance of the people will be rigorously punished and all vicious species of priests, mullahs, pundits and fanatics will have a hot time of it during my dictatorship. Selling of charms, love philtres and miraculous cures will, of course, be banned and the trade in other such commodities of doubtful value can never be allowed to flourish under my regime.

Anti-Leaderopsis Campaign

After banishing communalism and superstition from the land, I will turn my attention to another important problem, the eradication of epidemics. Special commissions will be appointed to investigate into the causes and to suggest remedies for malaria, cholera, plague, meningitis, kala azar and that most common and the dangerous of all diseases, LEADEROPSIS. The task for fighting this last named epidemic will be entrusted to "G. L. M." and his valuable researches on the diagnosis and treatment of this melody will be publicly acknowledged and rewarded by his appointment as the Special Officer for the Eradication of Leaderopsis. Anyone showing the least symptoms of this epidemic will be treated strictly in accordance with G. L. M.'s prescription—he will be stopped from delivering speeches, issuing statements and in advance cases even newspapers will be denied to him, till he is completely cured of Leaderopsis and all his symptoms have disappeared.

Steps shall also be taken to check the spread of its subsidiary diseases which have been discovered and classified by G. L. M. The disease of Paisa-Paisa will be checked by penalising the practise of raising public subscription. Any one found collecting money from the public will be treated like a beggar and sent to the work-house, for I would allow neither starvation nor indolence in my country. Statistia or the Itch to issue statements would be cured by forbidding the newspapers to publish more than a limited number of statements allotted to a particular leader.

Medical Talent To Be Socialized

Medical attention and treatment will no longer be a luxury but one of the many services that I will give free to the citizens. The services of all reliable medical practitioners will be commandeered by the state and private practice will be forbidden. The best and the most efficient medical advice will be at the disposal of the poorest, treatment in state hospitals will be gratis and medicines will be supplied free of cost. Thus shall I root out one of the greatest evils in our present day society—profiteering by private drug manufacturers. Quakery too will be brought to an end and any one proved to be selling medicines of doubtful efficacy will be suffered to take his own concoctions for the period that he is in jail.

Certain restrict ons on marriages will also form part of my National Health Recovery Campaign. Child marraiges, of course, would not be permitted and even majors would only be able to marry on the production of a certificate testifying to their sound mental & bodily health. To ensure conjugal happiness it will be the business of my officers to see that no girl is forced to marry against her consent. It will, therefore, be necessary for both the parties to declare their intention of marrying before a Magistrate. Parents who marry their children without their consent will be liable to a serious punishment and their crime will be on par with abduction and seduction.

No More Red Tape

A ban on the use of red tape in Government offices is to be another of my reforms. Not only do I propose to abolish the use of the red strips that are now used to bind Government papers but also to end the Red Tapism which is at present the bane of official business and is responsible for much inconvenience and delay.

The system of recruitment to Government services needs thorough change and overhauling. At present the high academic standard of the Civil Service examination draws the best brains and talents that should be devoted to intellectual pursuits, to a calling that requires little literary distinction. The natural result is the starvation of the intellectual professions which have to be content with third rate or at best second rate stuff. I would admit to the Civil Service examination no candidates with first rate class academic qualifications, and general intelligence and executive capacity would be preferred to bookish knowledge. A substantial rise in the emoluments of the learned professions and a reduction in the pay of the Civil Services will further take away from the latter the glamour and fascination that it now exercises.

Entertainments Free

Among my ardent supporters will be stage and screen fans, for entertainments under my regime will be absolutely free. The Government will maintain public theatres, picture houses and dance halls just as now it has parks and gardens for public use. After a medical examination especially of the heart and eyes everyone will receive a permit to visit the local places of amusement and entertainment once, twice or thrice a week. The film producing studios too will not escape my attention. Even if I do not take over their ownership on behalf of the state, I will exercise sufficient influence to enforce my wishes. Since cinemas all over the country will be owned by the state they will have to produce pictures in accordance with my wishes. There will be no censorship but the state will rent only films of artistic value and merit.

Not only will my subjects be able to amuse themselves in the evening without any cost but once a year they will be given a free holiday trip either to a hill station or a sea side resort. Such temptations will surely keep them contented

Bad Time For Editors

While the Press will be given absolute freedom of expression (except, of course, when my interests suffer) the editors and proprietors of newspapers will be subjected to certain orders and restrictions. It will be a crime to publish a paper that is shabbily printed in an illegible type. To inflict such an unreadable rag on the public will be a serious offence punishable by imprisonment of the editor and publisher in a dark and solitary cell. Again papers will be allowed to adopt only those names that synchronize with their policy and views. For instance, I will not allow a reactionary daily to call itself "Revolution", or an Anglo-Indian organ to style itself, "The Voice of Hindustan."

I am also determined to put a stop to the exploitation of the free lance journalists by the editors. Any editor or publisher who is reported to be habitually publishing articles and news without paying for them at a reasonable rate will be liable to forfeit his paper's security and its aggrieved correspondents will be paid from the amount. The free lance quill drivers who are contemplating committing suicide as a result of the heartless policy of the editors may postpone the unhappy event for I can promise them that I will tolerate no shabby treatment of the journalists.

Then I will.....

But then the editors will start a vigorous campaign against me and all discontented elements will rise in revolt against me. Perhaps, I will be beheaded. Before dying, however, I shall write my own Obituary notices for the papers and from the proceeds thereof I may be interred. Judging from the present rates of remuneration it will be the poorest funeral that a dictator ever got !

IF YOU WERE INDIA'S DICTATOR, WHAT WOULD YOU DO ?

A prize of Rs. 10 will be awarded by the editor of this journal to the sender of the letter containing the most striking suggestions on this subject. The letter, which should be type-written, should not exceed 250 words in length and should reach the Editor's hands not later than 6 p.m. on 5th of June, 1935. The Editor's decision on the award will be final and binding on all competitors. The result of the competition will be announced in our issue of 16th June, 1935.

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"THE BELOVED OF THE GODS"

The One Military Monarch On Record Who Abandoned Warfare After Victory

(The following tribute to the illustrious Mauryan emperor Ashoka, from the pen of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, appears in his work "Glimpses of World History," published by Messrs. Kitabistan of Allahabad, which was recently reviewed by us in the "Sunday Chronicle").

I am afraid. I am little too fond of running down kings and princes. I see little in their kind to admire or do reverence to. But we are now coming to a person, who in spite of being a king and emperor, was great and worthy of admiration. He was Ashoka the grandson of Chandragupta Maurya.

Speaking of him in his "Outline of History" H E Wells (some of whose romances you must have read) says: "Amidst the tens of thousands of names of monarchs that crowd the columns of history their majesties and graciousnesses and serenities and royal highnesses and the like, the name of Ashoka shines and shines almost alone, a star. From the Volga to Japan his name is still honoured. China, Tibet and even India though it has left his doctrine preserve the tradition of his greatness. More living men cherish his memory to-day than have ever heard the names of Constantine or Charlemagne."

Deserved Praise

This is high praise indeed. But it is deserved, and for an Indian it is an especial pleasure to think of this period of India's hstory.

Chandragupta died nearly three hundred years before the Christian era began. He was succeeded by his son Bindusara who seems to have had a quiet reign of 25 years. He kept up contacts with the Greek world, and ambassadors came to his court from Ptolemy of Egypt, and Antiochus, who has the son of Seleucus of Western Asia. There was trade with the outside world and it is said the Egyptians used to dye their cloth with indigo from India. It is also stated that they wrapped their mummies in Indian muslins. Some old remains have been discovered in Behar which seems to show that some kind of glass was made there even before the Maurya period.

It will interest you to know that Megasthenes the Greek ambassador who came to the Court of Chandragupta, writes about the Indian love of finery and beauty. and specially notes the use of the shoe to add to one's height! So high heels are not entirely a modern invention.

Conquest Of Kalinga

Ashoka succeeded Bindusara in 268 B C., to a great empire which included the whole of north and Central India and went right up to Central Asia. With the desire perhaps of bringing into his empire the remaining parts in the south east and south. he started the conquest of Falinga, in the 9th year of his reign. Falinga lay on the east coast of India, between the Mahanadi Godavari and Kistna rivers. The people of Falinga fought bravely, but they were ultimately subdued after terrible slaughter. This war and slaughter deeply affected Ashoka. He was disgusted with war and all its works. Henceforth there was to be no war for him. Nearly the whole of India except a tiny tip in the south. was under him: and it was easy enough for him to complete the conquest of this little tip. But he refrained. According to H G Wells. he is the only military monarch on record who abandoned warfare after victory.

Fortunately for us, we have Ashoka's own words telling us of what he thought and what he did. In numerous edicts which were carved out in the rock or on metal, we still have his messages to his people and to posterity. You know that there is such an Ashoka Pillar in the fort at Allahabad. There are many others in our province.

In these edicts Ashoka tells us of his horror and remorse at the slaughter which war and conquest involve The only true conquest, he says is conquest of self and the consequent of men's hearts by the Dharma. But I shall quote for you some of these edicts.

Fascinating Reading

They make fascinating reading and they will bring Ashoka nearer to you.

"Kalinga was conquered by His Sacred and Gracious Majesty," so runs an edict, 'when he had been consecrated eight years. One hundred and fifty thousand persons were thence carried away captive, one hundred thousand were there slain any many times that number died.

"Directly after the annexation of the Kalingas began His Sacred Majesty's zealous protection of the Law of Piety, his love of that Law and his inculcation of that Law (Dharma). Thus arose His Sacred Majesty's remorse for having conquered the Kalingas, because the conquest of a country previously unconquered involves the slaughter, death and carrying away captive of the people. That is a matter of profound sorrow and regret to His Sacred Majesty."

The edict goes on to say that Ashoka would not tolerate any longer the slaughter or captivity of even a hundredth or thousandth part of the number killed and made captive in Kalinga.

"Moreover should any one do him wrong, that too must be borne with by His Sacred Majesty so far as it can possibly be borne with. Even upon the forest folk in his dominions His Sacred Majesty looks kindly and he seeks to make them think aright for, if he did not repentance would come upon His Sacred Majesty. For His Sacred Majesty desires that all animate beings should have security, self-control, peace of mind and and joyousness."

True Conquest

Ashoka further explains that true conquest consists in the conquest of men's hearts by the Law of Duty or Piety and to relate that he had already won such real victories not only in his own dominions. but in distant kingdoms.

The Law to which reference is made repeatedly in these edicts, was the Law of the Buddha. Ashoka became an ardent Buddhist and tried his utmost to spread Dharma. But there was no force or compulsion It was only by winning men's hearts that he sought to make converts Men of religion have seldom very seldom, been as tolerant as Ashoka. In order to convert people to their own faith they have seldom scrupled to use force and terrorism and fraud. The whole of history is full of religious persecution and religious wars. and in the name of religion and of God perhaps more blood has been shed than in any other name. It is good therefore to remember how a great son of India intensely religious and the head of a powerful empire. behaved in order to convert people to his ways of thought. It is strange that anyone should be so foolish as to think that religion and faith can be thrust down a person's throat at the point of the sword or a bayonet.

Tree At Anuradhapura

So Ashoka, the beloved of the gods 'devanampriya,' as he is called in the edicts sent his mesengers and ambassadors to the kingdoms of the west in Asia, Europe and Africa. To Ceylon you will remember he sent his own brother Mahendra and sister Sanghamitra, and they are said to have carried a branch of the sacred peepal tree from Gaya. Do you remember the peepal tree we saw in the temple at Anuradhapura? We were told that this was the very tree which grew out of that ancient branch.

In India Buddhism spread rapidly. And as the Dharma was for Ashoka not just the repetition of empty prayers and the performance of pujas and ceremonies but the performance of good deeds and social uplift, all over the country public gardens and hospitals and wells and roads grew up. Special provision was made for the education of women Four great university towns: Takshashila or Taxila in the far north, near Peshawar; Mathura. vulgarly spelt Muttra now by the English; Ujjan in central India; and Nalanda near Patna in Behar, attracted not only students from India but from distant countries—from China to western Asia—and these students carried back home with them the message of Buddha's teaching. Great monasteries grew up all over the country—'Vihara' they were called. There were apparently so many round about Pataliputra or Patna that the whole province came to be known as Vihara or. as it is called now. Behar. But as often happens these monasteries soon lost the inspiration of teaching and of thought and became just places where people followed a certain routine and worship.

Protecting Animals.

Ashoka's passion for protecting life extended to animals also. Hospitalsespecially for them were erected, and animal sacrifice was forbidden. In both these matters he was somewhat in advance of our own time. Unhappily, animal sacrifice still prevails to some extent and is supposed to be an essential part of religion; and there is little provision for treatment of animals.

Ashoka's example and the spread of Buddhism resulted in vegetarianism becoming popular Till then Kshatriyas and Brahmans in India generally ate meat and used to take wines and alcholic drinks. Both meat-eating and wine-drinking grew much less.

So ruled Ashoka for 38 years. trying his utmost to promote peacefully the public good. He was always ready for public business "at all times and at all places, whether I am dining or in the ladies' apartments. in my bedroom or in my closet. in my carriage or in my palace gardens. the official reporters should keep me constantly informed of the people's business". If any difficultv arose, a report was to be made to him immediately 'at any hour and at any place" for as he says "work I must for the commonweal."

Ashoka died in 226 B. C. Some time before his death he became a Buddhist monk.

Ashoka Pillar

We have few remains of Mauran times. But what we have are practically the earliest so far discovered by Aryan civiliation in India—for the moment we are not considering the ruins of Mahen-jo-Daro. In Sarnath, near Benares, you can see the beautiful Ashoka pillar with the lions on the top.

Of the great city of Pataliputra which was Ashoka's capital. nothing is left. Indeed over fifteen hundred years ago. six hundred years after Ashoka. a Chinese traveller. Fa-Hien. visited the place. The city flourished then and was rich and prosperous. But even then Ashoka's palace of stone was in ruins. But even the ruins impressed Fa-Hien. who says in his travel record that they did not appear to be human work.

The palace of massive stone is gone leaving no trace behind, but the memory of Ashoka lives over the whole continent of Asia. and his edicts stil speak to us in a language we can understand and appreciate. And we can still learn much from them. This letter has grown long and may weary you I shall finish with a small quotation from one of Ashoka's edicts:

"All sects deserve reverence for one reason or another. By thus acting a man exalts his own sect and at the same time does service to the sects of other people."

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A Short Story

"THE COWARD"

By Khwaja Ahmad Abbas

We all called him the "Coward"; he was so scared of meningitis. The whole College laughed at him, at his daily potassium per mangnate gargles, his nasal douche, and other elaborate precautions that he took religiously to ward off the epidemic. Even before the cerebro spinal fever was declared to be in a state of epidemic in our town, Govind had been known as a coward. He would seldom venture out at night for fear of snakes, he played no games lest he might get injured and in winter it was a sight to see him muffled up to his very nose when he came out of his room. He did not even ride a bicycle, so mortally afraid he was of a fall.

And now since the outbreak of meningitis his chicken-heartedness had become proverbial. He had become "THE COWARD." As soon as someone started talking about the raging menace Govind at once took out his Vapex-saturated handkerchief and inhaled its antiseptic fumes, while his face turned pale with fear of catching the infection. It was impossible to resist laughing when he made that mouse-like face of his. And it was a favourite sport of certain students to bring some reference to meningitis in the course of the conversation just to enjoy the reaction it had on "the coward."

Mahmood was diametrically different from Govind. He was a sports man to his finger tips, played all games, was the Captain of the football eleven and was otherwise a jolly fellow. He enjoyed excellent health and was by far the pluckiest of us all. He laughed at all risks and revelled in flirting with danger whether it was recklessly fast motor cycling or dangerous diving stunts in the Swimming Bath. And yet the wonder was that he never laughed at Govind's obviously foolish fears and obsessions. He was the only person in the College who sympathised with "the coward." In fact he never called him a coward at all. He often said that there was nothing wrong with Govind, that only too much of his parent's love had made him weak and feeble. Whenever he discovered "the coward" being mercilessly ragged he always sided with the poor fellow and saved him from further trouble. A queer pair these two friends made when they walked together; one tall, healthy, dauntless and the other pale, sickly and with a permanent frightened look on his face!

And then it happened. Meningitis had so far been raging only in the city, and the College area was immune from the epidemic. The city had been placed out of bounds and we were not allowed to go to the local picture houses. But Mahmood, always reckless and an ardent film-fan, could not restrict the temptation of sneeking out at nights and going to the second show of the cinema. He went not once but several times in spite of repeated warnings of his friends. He laughed at them, said they were no better than Govind and that he was too healthy to catch the infection. He was the first victim of meningitis in the College.

He was at once removed to the Contagious Diseases ward of the College hospital. The whole College was in a panic and deputations were taken to the Principal to close the institution. After three days all the rooms in the hostel were empty but for one. "The Coward" refused to leave. For three days he remained in his room, alone, haunted by fears. But something kept him there. His father wrote to him to come home. But he did not leave the room—till his servant brought the distressing report that Mahmood's condition was precarious in the Hospital. It was about six in the evening when he heard this. Without saying a word he left the room. It was the first time that he went out without his antiseptic handkerchief.

II

The gloom of the evening threw the little room in ugly shadows. In the half light the outline of a bed could be dimly seen in the corner. By the bedside stood a small table laden with large and small medicine bottles that made a depressing silhouette against the blood-red horizon visible through the open window. As the College Clock tower chimed six, the sun went down behind the mosque and the room was thrown in darkness. The creaking of the bed sounded eery and the faint moan that now and then came from the patient seemed to enhance the death-like silence that pervaded the sickroom.

The door opened softly and someone entered on tip-toe. After some moments of silence during which the intruder groped for the switch the electric light flooded the room. The patient weakly opened his eyes and blinked. The visitor was Govind.

"Mahmood," said the 'Coward' placing a chair by the bed-side and seating himself, "How are you?"

"Govind!", replied the invalid who could hardly be recognized, so pale and haggard he had become in three days, "Why have you come here?" and then added in a pleading tone, "Go away. You may catch the infection."

"No", Mahmood, "I can't leave you," replied Govind, his cheeks flushed, "You are alone and need someone to look after you."

Mahmood was too weak to argue and listened in silence to Govind as in his own halting way he told him how the College had been closed and how all his old friends had left for their homes without caring for their sick comrade.

"But you must rest. That is what the doctor says," said Govind and switched off the light. The room was once again plunged into darkness but the gloom did not oppress Mahmood. Till then he had been conscious of his perilous condition and knowing full well how fatal his disease was, had been awaiting death. But now he felt consoled by the presence of a friend. Govind put one more pillow under his friend's head and helped him to turn his face towards the window. A crescent had appeared in the sky and its soft light brought relief and comfort to Mahmood's heart. It was his crescent of Hope.

III

It is not all cases of meningitis that prove fatal and Mahmood's case was one of the lucky exceptions. And as the doctor admitted Govind's comforting company and vigilant nursing was one of the chief factors that helped him to fight the fell disease. It was on the sixth day since the "Coward" took charge of his friend that the doctor declared Mahmood to be out of danger. His parents had arrived in the meantime and marvelled at the selfless youth who regardless of the imminent peril it involved attended with such devotion on their son.

Constant nightly vigils had made Govind look deathly pale. His cheeks had sunk deeper and his eyes were bloodshot for lack of sleep. The doctor was alarmed and asked him to rest now that his friend was out of danger.

"It is nothing. Just a touch of cold," explained Govind.

"What? Cold?" The doctor was evidently alarmed. "Let me see your temperature."

The temperature revealed high fever and in spite of his protestations Govind was ordered rest and confined in another room.

"Nothing serious *yet*," explained the doctor to an anxious Mahmood the next day when he asked about his friend's health, "but one never can tell."

"One never can tell," murmered Mahmood. Those words haunted him all day with their sinister implication.

IV

A marble tablet has been put on Govind's room by his fellow students. The inscription reads:—

"Here lived 'The Coward' who proved to be the bravest of us all. He died for a friend."

ECZEMA

AND TREATMENT OF SKIN DISEASES

Eczema occurs in two types, one is of wet type and the other of dry type. It's a contagious disease and once the skin is attacked by this disease, it spreads easily to the other parts of the body. This spreading of the disease cannot be prevented as it causes sweet itching which facilitates the disease to widen its arena. The germs of Eczema thrive deep into the skin, which is a cause that renders ordinary Bazarre medicines ineffective. Many of the medicines contain Acidic properties which seriously injure the skin and its tissues. Thus these medicines fail to cure the disease. After Years of Experience, a thoroughly tried and tested medicine known as 'Iapco's Eczema Ointment' has been introduced which roots out the disease killing all the germs thereto. 'Iapco's Eczema Ointment' is a combination of Natural herbs rarely available, and contains antiseptic and curative properties. Apply it on the affected part and rub it slowly in till the ointment melts with the skin. It is soothing, Healing and Curing. 'Iapco's Eczema Ointment' is also effective in the cases of Ringworm, Dhobi's itch and other diseases and eruptions of the skin arising therefrom. Full Size Bottle costs As. 8, V. P. P. Extra and is available only from Messrs. Lavchand Vrajdas and Co., Princess Street, Bombay 2.

P.S.—We have not kept the medicine for sale with any chemists, so please obtain it from us only.

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Behind The Abyssinian Front

Silent But Grim Struggle Is Proceeding Among France, Britain, Italy And Japan For Control Of Ethiopian Cotton Fields

Cotton is perhaps the best single key to the ambitions and rivalries of the great powers in Abyssinia to which the Italian adventure calls attention. It is not the only thing, of course, but, whether or not the reports are correct that Italy is making this great military show mainly to frighten Ethiopia into granting her concessions to grow cotton, there is no understanding the Abyssinian situation without considering cotton, writes Mr. Clarence K. Street, Special Correspondent, "The New York Times."

Cotton has risen during these hard times to be the king of kings in the commerce not only of the United States but of Italy, England and Japan. None of them can touch cotton without affecting the others for better or for worse, and they are each touching cotton, and Abyssinia touches cotton for them all. Nor is there understanding of French policy in Abyssinia without understanding that for France cotton is not king of kings.

A RECORD OF CHANGE.

The latest edition of the League of Nations yearbook, International Trade Statistics, giving figures for 1931 and 1933, shows:

Italy.—Raw cotton imports, which were 9.3 per cent of the total value of imports, in 1931, or in third place behind coal and wheat, were 11.3 per cent in 1933, or in first place. Cotton exports, easily first in 1931, with 9.7 per cent, were still more the king in 1933, with 10.1 per cent.

England—Raw cotton imports were sixth, 3.4 per cent, in 1931, but had taken first place, with 5.6 per cent, in 1933, outdistancing butter, bacon, fruit, wheat and wood. John Bull in 1933 bought 142,000 tons more cotton. Cotton manufactures, long king of British exports, rose from 14.4 to 15.9 per cent of value of all exports.

Japan—Raw cotton, without a rival in imports in 1931, 24 per cent. in 1933, 31.6 per cent. Three million less for sugar, 10,000,000 less for meat, 209,000,000 yen more for cotton. And raw silk's historic reign as chief export ended, silk falling from 31.8 per cent to 21.3, while cotton manufactures rose from 18.6 to 21.9 and took the throne.

United States—Raw cotton, always easily first in exports, skyrocketed from 13.7 per cent in 1931 to 24.2 in 1933. Meat sales were off 30,000,000 dollars and wheat sales dropped from 50,000,000 dollars to 5,000,000 dollars. But cotton sales from the South, great bulwark of the Democratic party, were up 72,000,000 dollars in the first year of the New Deal's subsidized restrictions of cotton production and recession of the dollar.

France—Imports of raw cotton, 3.5 per cent in 1931, 5.5 in 1933, but still fifth place; exports of manufactured cotton rising from 4.6 to 5.2 but still fourth place.

Enough of figures. Now to relate them to Abyssinia.

France in her wars in China and Madagascar found all British ports closed against her and in 1893 occupied Jibuti, on the strategic Bab-el-Mandeb Straits, where the Red Sea joins the Indian Ocean, as a coaling station to link her to Madagascar and Indo-China. Britain occupied Somaliland to the south. By 1905 Italy had title to Eritrea, north of French Somaliland, and to all of Somaliland left by Britain to the south.

In 1906 the three rivals made their tripartite treaty by which they solemnly agreed to respect the territorial integrity of Abyssinia and to divide it into three zones of influence: France to dominate along the rail-road her government was completing to Addis Ababa, making Jibuti the chief port of Abyssinia; Britain to dominate along the Blue Nile and at Lake Tsana, where it heads; Italy to have first right to build a railroad (when Abyssinia should consent) connecting her two strips of desert coast.

TREATY POLICIES STILL HOLD.

The lines of policy there traced still run to-day. The treaty was in accord with France's policy of maintaining Abyssinian independence as the only way to safeguard her imperial link, Jibuti.

Britain's interest was already influenced by cotton. To lessen her dependence on the United States for raw cotton she had launched the present great development of cotton cultivation in Egypt and the Sudan. The economy of those regions now depends on cotton and their cotton depends on irrigation, and the irrigation depends on damming the Nile, especially the Blue Nile at Lake Tsana, and that depends on Abyssinia. In 1902, in a treaty with Abyssinia, Britain obtained the right, all other things being equal, to build any dam built at Lake Tsana.

Italy, weakened by the World War, feeling more the burden of her annual Eritrea and Somaliland deficits and of her American bill for raw cotton, rising in the textile business, began in 1922 planting cotton in the less arid parts of these colonies and turning deficit into surplus. And in Abyssinia she could see, too, a great expanse of temperate fertile land where cotton grew as it grew in the American South before the white men came.

France smelled danger. Taking for her text Theodore Roosevelt's views on Abyssinia as a nation in the making that must be preserved, she overcame stiff British and Italian resistance and got them to admit Abyssinia into the League of Nations, thus adding its Article X to the 1906 guarantee of Abyssinian independence.

BRITAIN AND ITALY.

This did not stop the cotton pressure. On Dec. 14, 1925, the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Graham, wrote to Signor Mussolini saying that Britain was now ready to accept a secret suggestion which Italy had made in November, 1919. The agreement was that Italy would help Britain persuade the Ethiopian monarch to give her that dam concession, and Britain would help persuade him to give Italy that railroad concession and "all Italian demands for economic concessions in this same zone."

France protested this was a violation of the 1906 open door, Britain and Italy stressed it all depended on Abyssinia's consent. The Emperor of Abyssinia was deaf to requests.

Then the United States, prosperous, with money to invest, entered the picture. On Nov. 3, 1927, "The New York Times" announced, (1) that Abyssinia had given the J. G. White Engineering Corporation of New York a 20,000,000 dollars concession to build with its own money the Lake Tsana dam, sell water to the British, pay royalty to Abyssinia and eventually give her the dam, and (2) that the United States would consequently send for the first time in ten years a Minister to Addis Ababa.

NEW DAM AGREEMENT.

Britain protested, pointing to her 1902 treaty, and blocked action. Then, on March 18, 1930, the British Labour Government, Abyssinia and the White Corporation's offspring, the American Finance and Construction Company, signed an agreement whereby the dam was to be built by the White Corporation, whose bonds were to be guaranteed by the Sudan Government's agreement to pay water taxes fifty years, and Abyssinia was to retain title and control of the dam.

But Britain's Labour Government went out with the pound's crash in 1931; the Conservatives renewed their opposition and to this day hardly more than a survey has been made for the dam. The survey has shown that the 250-mile highway to bring machinery to the dam would cost 3,000,000 dollar (gold)—which indicates what that far longer Italian railroad would not.

Simultaneously, in 1931, Japan contracted an ever-increasing bill in Manchuria, redoubled her efforts to sell cotton textiles and outdid the pound with the yen. That made her American cotton cost her more. Soon men whom Ambassador Sugimura at Rome still calls "Japanese adventurers" appeared in Abyssinia and the air became thick with reports of "agricultural concessions" to Japan in cotton-growing regions.

UNCLE SAM AGAIN.

Uncle Sam re-entered, not so prosperous, worried about his cotton, prices collapsed, banks all closed. He started raising the price of cotton—in dollars—by reducing acreage and making the dollar worth 59 cents. Devaluation made American cotton cheaper to foreigners, removed the 70 per cent premium the British had been paying on the gold dollar, and reduced Japan's premium, but helped Italy less, giving her only a 40 per cent premium.

The results have been to stimulate British, Japanese and Italian interest in Abyssinia, to increase cotton production in Egypt and the Sudan and elsewhere, and to depreciate recently still more the pound and yen. The effect on the United States has been to break cotton prices and lead Washington to seek vainly to restrict cotton output everywhere in the world.

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About Studios And Stars

Children's Film Festival In Moscow

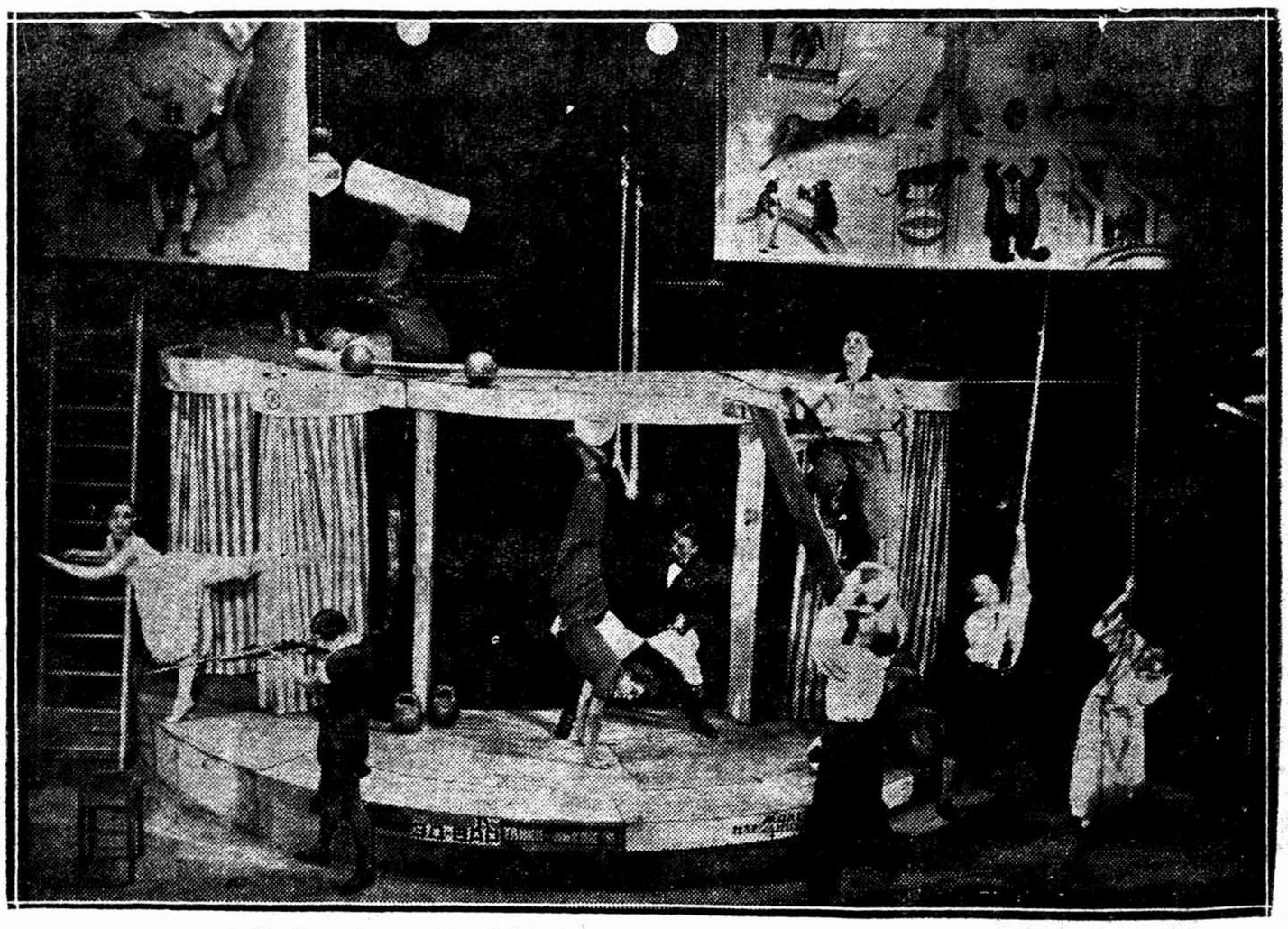
(By Aziz Azad)

MOSCOW, April 13.

During the recent spring school vacation, over 250,000 Moscow school children were admitted free to the morning showings of cinema houses. Since the cinema plays an important role in the education of Soviet children. a special Children's Film Festival was organized as a means of keeping the children off the streets during the vacation as well as to furnish them intelligent amusement and rest

Morning showings of films to school children was first organized by a group of Moscow school teachers in 1930. In 1934 over two and a half million children attended these morning matinees. It is interesting to note in connection with the recent Children's Film Festival that although such special children's films as "Polesye Robinsons," "The Lost Link," and "Awaken Lenochka" were contributed by the cinema industry, the majority of the films were for adults. This situation has been taken up with the industry, and as a result more children's films are promised for the near future

(For detailed information please see page 30).



A lively act on the children's stage in the Moscow Art Theatre.

* * * *

MAXIM GORKI SPEAKS ON RECENT SOVIET FILMS

Maxim Gorki, world famous Soviet writer, spoke on the problems confronting writers, composers, and members of the Soviet film industry at the recent meeting in the Moscow House of Writers. While praising the cinema industry for its recent successes, such as "Chapaev," "Youth of Maxim," and "Peasants," he pointed out shortcomings of other productions, particularly in the matter of inaccuracies.

He suggested that not only the cinema, but all branches of art should show the life of the world to-day. Further, he called upon Soviet writers to take a more active part in the work of the cinema industry, and called upon all art workers to start productions dedicated to the coming 20th anniversary of the Soviet Union.

* * * *

THE USSR RADIUM INSTITUTE OF LENINGRAD

The State Radium Institute of the USSR, in Leningrad, differs from that of all other radium institutes in Europe and America. Whereas other radium institutes are either physics institutes studying radioactivity and atomic structure, or medical institutes employing radioactive radiation for curative purposes, and having subsidiary biological laboratories for studying the action of radioactive radiation on the organism and individual cells, the Leningrad institute is based on the joint work of three sciences engaged in the development of radioactive research and methods, namely, physics, chemistry and geology.

Although each of these departments has its own special problems, all three engage in collective work on problems requiring the joint efforts of all three, or of two, in the solution of the problem. Thus, at the present time, the physics and chemical departments are carrying on joint work in the field of the structure and transformations taking place in the atomic nuclei. This problem is concerned with the synthesis of new chemical elements, and particularly, the obtaining of artificial radioactive elements.

In addition to this, the physics department is making investigations of the properties and nature of cosmic rays; while the chemistry department is studying the behaviour of substance in a state of dispersion in all possible chemical and physico-chemical processes. In this latter problem, radioactive elements and radioactive methods are employed, making it possible not only to determine the presence of insignificant quantities of subsatnces, but also, in certain cases, to follow the fate of individual molecules and atoms, or groups of them.

THE VOLGA-DON CANAL

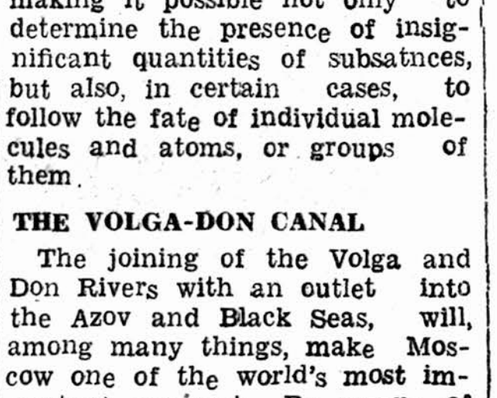
The joining of the Volga and Don Rivers with an outlet into the Azov and Black Seas, will, among many things, make Moscow one of the world's most important sea-port. By means of system of canals, locks and artificial lakes it will be possible for ocean-going ships from New York or Continent to sail through the Black and Azov Seas, up the Volga and Don Rivers and dock in Moscow.

Not only will the new canal, on which work has already started, become an important and cheap means of transport, but it will also provide huge electric power, and serve the interests of agriculture and fishing as well.

Since there is a natural drop of 40 meters, which will be later increased by 35 meters, between the Don and Volga Rivers a system of power ienerating plants are to be built in connection with the locks at the entrances to the various canals and reservoirs constituting the project. Power, generated by three hydroelectrical plants is estimated to reach an annual average of 2,400 million kilowatts, and will be used in the surrounding industrial cities and for the electrical advancement of agriculture. Water diverted from the Don into the Volga will be used in irrigating Kalmyk Province and southern trans-Volga. Transportation rates will be greatly reduced, while it is estimated that the annual freight turnover on the new canal will reach 16 million tons by 1942.

Previous attempts have been made to join the two rivers, the first attempt having been made in the 16th Century under the Turkish Sultan Selim. Peter the 1st also dug a huge ditch on the divide between the Volga and Don in another unsuccessful attempt. It is estimated that the present project will be carried out in from 3 to 5 years and from the economy effected, will pay for itself within 11 years.

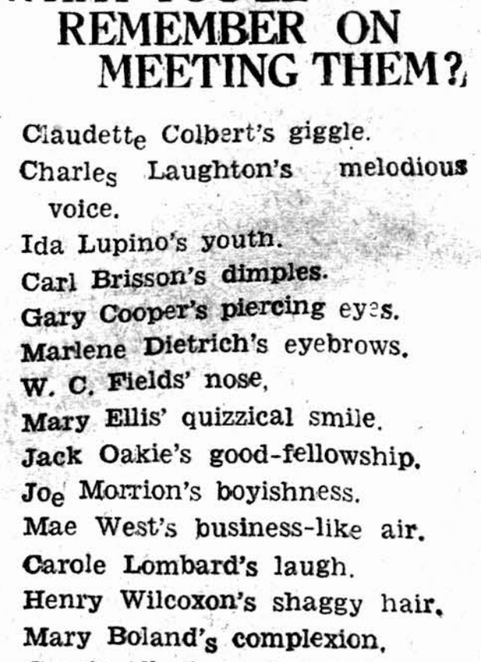
Miss Violet Maimoon in "Nisar-ka-Sitara."



V. N. Leiedeva as she appears in the play "Negro Boy and Monkey" at the Moscow State Theatre for Children.

WHAT YOU'LL REMEMBER ON MEETING THEM?

Claudette Colbert's giggle.
Charles Laughton's melodious voice.
Ida Lupino's youth.
Carl Brisson's dimples.
Gary Cooper's piercing eyes.
Marlene Dietrich's eyebrows.
W. C. Fields' nose.
Mary Ellis' quizzical smile.
Jack Oakie's good-fellowship.
Joe Morrion's boyishness.
Mae West's business-like air.
Carole Lombard's laugh.
Henry Wilcoxon's shaggy hair.
Mary Boland's complexion.
Gracie Allen's mad chatter.
Cary Grant's good nature.
Sylvia Sidney's poise.
Bing Crosby's solidity.
Marlene Dietrich's smart clothes.
Charlie Ruggles seriousness.
Ernst Lubitsch's black cigar.
Cecil B. DeMille's riding breeches.



K... Leela in "Gagi Dilwar."

MOTION PICTURES VITAL AID IN THE CURING OF INSANITY

That motion picture entertainment plays a vital part in the curing of insanity was made known recently in a letter received by Walter Wanger, film producer, from Dr. Esther Bogen, MD., superintendent of the Longview Psychopathic Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The institution accommodates 500 patients, and, according to Dr. Bogen, a "movie club".

In part, Dr. Bogen's letter read:

"I have read of your current production, "Private Worlds", with intense interest because the action in it is supposed to transpire in a mental hospital.

"You will be interested to know that motion picture dramas and comedies from the only contact

Mmme. Natalya Sats, founder and Art Director of the Moscow Art Theatre for Chiidren.

our patients have with the outside world. The stars in these productions are real and vivid to them.

"Insanity, as you know, results when a person retires into his own imagination or private world. Our job is to lure them out again and into reality. Motion pictures have proved to be a vital aid".

The letter concluded by requesting autographed photographs of the stars in the film, Claudette Colbert, Charles Boyer, Joan Bennett, Helen Vinson and Joel McCrea for the unusual movie club members.

Wanger did not only forward the requested pictures immediately, but made arrangements to let the hospital run the film, free of charge.

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES

IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY.

Imperial's "Do-Ghadi-Ki-Moj" starring Sulochana—with D. Billimoria, playing opposite—goes into third week at the Imperial Cinema.

Other Imperial coming releases will be N. Sarpotdar's "Chalta Putla" and Sulochana in "Anarkali." Imperial are also engaged on the production of topicals for a prominent foreign film concern.

PREMIER FILM'S "GHAR JAMAI."

The maiden talkie of the Premier Films of Dadar produced with the co-operation of the Imperial Film Company is announced under the caption of "Ghar Jamai" directed by the well-known director of Imperial Film Company, Mr. Homi Master, "Ghar Jamai" has been produced in Gujerati and Hindi. The Gujerati version featuring Heera, Jamna, Amoo, Alidadan Jamshedji, Cehmist, Sayed Ahmed, Gulam Rasool and Baby Nurjahan will be the next release at the Roxy.

KOLHAPUR CINETONE (KOLHAPUR).

Major Dada Saheb Nimbalkar has been busy day and night with two pictures "Prem-Santhan" with Saroj Shilotri and Master Vinayak in the lead and "Gangavatharan" with an all-star cast. Both the pictures, are being shot with two separate units, Dada Saheb has engaged the services of the reputed Director P. Attorthy, Mr. Hafizi, Md. Sidique and Miss Rathnbai (of Yahoodi-ki-Ladki" fame) all of New Theatres (Calcutta).

MAZDA SOUND PICTURES.

Mr. Katrak, the reputed screen-technician (late of Sharada) has floated this concern with the co-operation of veteran artistes of Bombay. He has chosen the materials to bring out a quality picture. He is now busy with a historical picture "Nissar-Ka-Sitara", depicting the beauty and chivalry of Persia. The leading roles are played by Miss Violet, the famous English and Indian stage artist of Bengal (sister of the reputed artist Miss Patience Cooper); Miss Praveena (Miss Bellabaz of English stage), Mr. Bhim, the Ace of Stunts, Md. Ebrahim, Mr. Moplah (the greatest Indian Stage Comedian) and Munnibai, the talented artist of all India fame

SARLA CINETONE.

Mr. Saraiya's initial picture "Jan-Nissar" had successful run everywhere in the country. He is now busy with two brilliant pictures full of heart-rending incidents and thrilling stunts, named "Gazi-Dilvar" featuring Kumari Padma Shaligram and Master Navinchandra, Indian stunt king, supported by a host of Bombay's leading stars, and "Terror of Bombay" with Bachu supported by Misses Nanda, Thara and Sitara. Both the pictures are directed by Mr. G. K. Mehta. Delightful songs and dances with musical "effects" are introduced in this picture.

MAN PRAKASH TALKIES, JAIPUR.

Two news-reel cameramen of the Radha Film Co. were despatched to Jaipur, last week, to cinematograph the entire function, in connection with the opening of this new talkie-house by H. H. Maharaja of Jaipur. The pictures are now ready on the celluloid and will be projected at the above house as a news-reel, this week. Mr. Biren De was in charge of the camera. The second week begins with Sree Ranjit's "Bhola Shikar". A lot of other good Indian talkies have also been booked for screening at this theatre.

TERRITORIAL RIGHTS SOLD.

The territorial rights for the following three pictures of the Radha Film Co. have been reported to be sold to Messrs. Indus Talkie Distributors of Hyderabad (Sind). The territory covers Sindh and Beluchisthan:—The Hindi versions of "Daksha-Yagna" and "Raj-Natee" and Urdu "Wamaq-Ezra."

PICTURES UNDER PRODUCTION.

The last scene of the Urdu talkie "Wamaq-Ezra" was shot in a gigantic set, showing the atmosphere of heaven, winged "Hoors" and fairies in playful mood. A lot of difficult stunts have been employed by Mr. D. G. Gune, the chief-cameraman of this concern.

More than one half of the Tamil picture "Sirutonda" has been shot while the Telegu picture "Bhakta Kuchela" is also rapidly progressing towards finish.

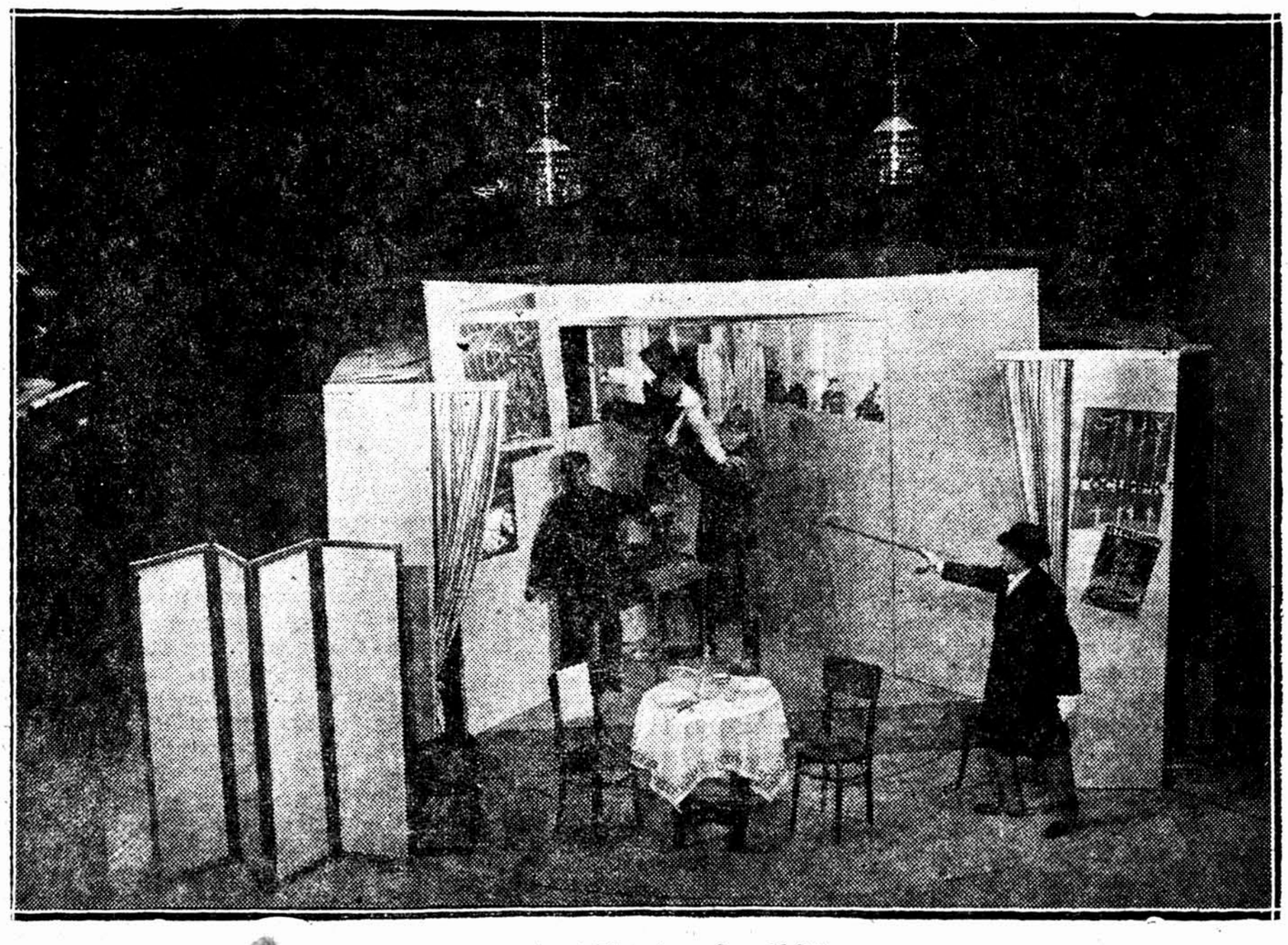
RADHA FILM COMPANY

Their latest Bengali talkie 'Mammoyee Girls' School" was now definitely announced to be released at "Rupabani" on Saturday the 11th May. Adapted from the brilliant comedy of same name by late Rabindra Nath Moitra, a powerful satirist of Bengal, the picturized version promise to present to our film-lovers, an entertainment of a brilliant character.

Their spectacular Urdu talkie "Wamaq Ezra" is ready for release.

PRABHAT

Pandit Narottam Vyas, the great Hind-Scholar and Novelist and well-known playwright has joined the Prabhat Studios (Poona). He will forthwith handle Hindi Scenerio, dialogues and songs of "Eknath", Prabhat-Gandharva picture.



The Moscow State Theatre for Children.

A GOLD MEDAL

A special Gold Medal will be awarded to any person who writes the best letter in any language preferably English, Hindustani, or Gujarati on "Barrister's Wife," Ranjit's latest release by 30th of June,1935.

The letter should be addressed to Shree Ranjit Movietone, Dadar, Bombay, earmarked as 'Gold Medal letter for Barrister's Wife.' The decision of Ranjit's management will be final.

FRENCH PICTURE TO BE SHOWN IN BOMBAY

Victor Hugo's Immortal Classic

For the first time in many years a Pathe picture made in their Studio in France is to be shown in Bombay.

Unfortunately since the advent of Sound, it has not been possible to show in India pictures made by other countries than Hollywood and England.

Pathe is however taking a bold step, and will shortly present to Indian audiences their work of art "Les Miserables", from the immortal classic by Victor Hugo.

This picture is made in France, acted by leading French Actors and with real French backgrounds.

The acting of Harry Baur as Jean Valjean is just magnificent, and the photographiy one of the finest ever witnessed in any picture.

Although the film talks in French, the dialogue is so scarce and the acting so great that no one will have the slightest trouble in following the story.

It is France's contribution to films of Art, and no cine lover should miss seeing it. A great work like this could not be converted into one film, and it is therefore in 2 Epochs each of 10,000 feet. The 1st epoche will be shown at Pathe Cinema from 25th instant, and the second will follow.

GOHAR GOLD MEDALS

It is a matter of pleasure and privilege to us to announce on behalf of Shree Ranjit Movietone Co., a scheme to award a gold medal for the best Indian talking picture in Hindustani language every year. Scheme includes the awarding of three other medals for the best direction, best story and best acting, during the specified year. Each medal will bear the inscription "Gohar Gold Medal awarded by Shree Ranjit Movietone, Dadar, Bombay."

The first year will begin from 1st May, 1935 and only those pictures which are released in Bombay during the specified period will be taken into consideration.

A committee has been formed for the purpose. Their decision will be final. The personnel is announced as under:—President: Mr. Dayaram Shah (Shree Ranjit Movietone); Members' Mr. Chandulal Shah (Shree Ranjit Movietone); Mr. Chimanlal Desai (Sagar Movietone); Mr. Vasantrai Desai (Central Talkie Circuit); Mr. Nathalal J. Doshi (Continental Auto Stores); Mr. Jayshanker K. Dwiwedi (Editor, "Moj Majah"); Mr. Naginlal P. Shah (Editor, "Chitrapat").

Books And Their Writers

THREE NOVELS

IMPERFECT GENTLEMAN by W. H. Cane Crauford (Messrs. Ward Lock and Co., London).

The "Imperial Gentleman" is a pleasant story and a good sleeping dose. The author has brought into relief what is happening in the present-day England. The Peers are poor and find it difficult to maintain their household in the old extravagant fashion. Many of them are of marriageable age. The millionaires of American want titles for their daughters and the match is made between the title of England and the money of America. The book is written in very good style and is interesting from the first page to the last.

Lord Chaffron, one of the young Lords of England, who is fond of sport and extravagance, does not heed to his mother's warnings that the expenditure of the household was exceeding the income. The young Lord's uncle, who is helping his sister in financial matters, proposes to the young Lord that if he does not marry the girl that he proposes, he would discontinue his help. The alternative given to the Lord is that if within a month he earns a thousand pounds, he would be given the right of marrying the girl he loves, whom he met accidentally and who happens to be the very girl that his uncle wants him to marry. But he is not aware that the girl selected by his uncle is the very same with whom he has fallen in love. Then the story proceeds to describe the adventures of the young Lord with a friend of his, both of whom start Messrs. Bagget and Bagget Ltd., Burglers, with a view to earn the promised thousand pounds. He also works as a caretaker in his own Country House, which has been rented out to the very American millionaire whose daughter he wants to marry. After a series of adventures of theft , burglary and disguise, the young Lord wins the hand of the girl.

A. S. E.

DEPUTY FOR YOUTH: By Wallace B. Nichols (Messrs. Ward Lock and So., London).

This book gives a vivid description of life in England at the time of John of Gaunt, Uncle of Richard II. It also gives volt in 1381.

The book deals about Chaucer, the famous poet, who was a Customs official in London at the time the drama of the story is enacted. Edmund Steplegate, a young man whom Chaucer loves as his own son, injures his leg and appeals to Chaucer to help him to take away Cecila, his fiancee from the hands of a young merchant whom Cecila's mother wants as her son-in-law Cecila and her maid, who were being escorted to their nef home, were waylaid by Chaucer who acted the deputy for Edmund and taken to London. A scandal arises and Chaucer is charged with abduction of the girl. Before the case comes up before the Court, John of Gaunt, who is a great friend of the poet, intervenes and tries to bring about an amicable settlement. Just then the peasants' revolt, led by Wat Tylor, breaks out and John and other offisials are engaged in in quelling the revolt.

Meanwhile Master Bukton manages to get into favour with Cecila, which results in a call for a duel between the two aspirants for Cecila's hand. On their way to the duel, they are taken prisoners by the rebels and are marched back to London. Master Bukton, agrees in the end that Edmund would make a better husband than he himself and Cecila and Elmund are married.

Several historical persons figure in this novel which is written by one with a deep insight into history.

A. S. E.

STIRRUP BROTHER. Cherry Wilson Ward Lock and Co., Ltd., 3s6.

This is a genuine Wild West story by Cherry Wilson. It is written by a Westerner who has not only a mechanical grasp over the epithets and phrases of that "wild blue shadowy" land but imparts to the story a genuine ring about it. He does not mince his words and there is smell of sheep and ranch and horses and stable in these pages. There is sufficient Wild West passion and jealousy to keep the pace. It is a story of drought when the green well-watered land of Eagle "was as unaffected as if on another planet". The result is that primitive passions are stirred and Eagle, the blind and dying cattle—king, finds his farm invaded by other less fortunate 'Ranchmen', the whole scene overrun with 'cold eyed men', and h's own cattle augmented "by the raucous herds from the plains". The story is worth reading.

R. V.

UPTON SINCLAIR VIEWS THE WORLD

THE BOOK OF LOVE: By Upton Sinclair. T. Werne Laurie Ltd. 5/-.

Mr. Upton Sinclair discusses in a breezy popular way all the modern problems of sex, marriage, divorce, poverty, etc., in this entertaining book. This famous author of "The Jungle," "Oil" and other well-known books, has a certain view-point, an observation post which is not detached from that warm humanity which is so necessary to judge human economic problems. The suspicion of biscuit-box is unavoidable in these days when men are inspired to give knowledge in tabulated and popular form. It is a warm human handling of the varied problems of the day. He discusses the different sex-customs now existing in the world, and their effect on the future generations. The book contains eloquent and moving chapters on prostitution. His thesis is that "sex disorders are of social origin, due to the displacing of love by money as a motive in mating." He is frank and communicative about Modern America. It is not all pleasant reading. It is a plea for better adjustments, and greater co-operation between the conflicting elements of our society.

"So many people unhappy; so many striving for what they cannot get! So many having to be locked behind bars like savage beasts, because they demand something which the world is resolved not to let them have." Without ratiocination, in simple American way, Mr. Sinclair presents the world problems. He speaks from experience and gives a lot of interesting information about modern America in an interesting popular style. Before we can make adjustments, it is necessary to understand the varied forces which are shaping over destiny, and this important task is done by Mr. Sinclair. He speaks as one man to another.

R. V.

AJANTA AND THE UNITY OF ART.
"Impressive Asset" Of Western Critics

"AJANTA AND THE UNITY OF ART," E. Gladstone Solomon ("Drashti" Publication), Bombay As. 4.

It is difficult to emancipate India from the ardent admirers abroad of its art. They are sometimes described as "Orientalists", sometimes as "Indologists" and not infrequently by that conveniently comprehensive term "friends of Indian art." Except when they elaborate on the "spiritual" art of India and its "unique" distinction, they could seldom be mistaken as art critics or exponents. These are the admirers who have found it profitable to keep Indian art exclusive. For over three decades they have kept up the fiction that there could be only conflict and contrast between Indian and Western forms of art. All attempts at searching the fundamental impulses and manifestations of art common alike to the East and the West were heresy and in actual practice, taboo.

Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon has, along with some of the wide-awake intellectuals in India, taken up the rather unpleasant but entirely essential task of emancipating Indian art from the "mystic" weeds with which the interested priestcraft of the Western "Oriental" has sought to choke its growth.

It would perhaps have been too much to expect, he observes in the present brochure entitled "Ajanta and the Unity of Art," that "all the art critics who interpret India to Britain and America, could have resisted this temptation towards mystification, in view of the tendency of Western readers to identify the East with all that is marvellous. No doubt these critics are aware that for anyone to attempt to present the art of India to Europe without first equipping himself with the wizard's robes and magic wand, would be to sacrifice his most impressive assets for appealing to his audience".

He has dared to explain Indian art in terms of art, the Ajanta paintings in terms of painting. "In ancient India painting was linked" the author aptly points out, "with the ceremonial of love, as it was with so many other features of the people's lives. They expressed their warmest emotions through this art, as through dancing. But the fundamental impulses of art are of course neither Eastern nor Western, but universal, and in tracing art to its infancy, we shall find that the further we go back the more the traits become united."

He emphasises that the truth is that the family resemblances between the Ajanta Caves, early Italian paintings, the Etruscan vases, or the Aegean frescoes, are much more striking than the differences of style between them. For, in the age-long meanderings of Man many different races must have taken parallel paths in their efforts to find a way through the maze of progress. There are very few proven pioneers in art. When a nation or race has seemed to strike out upon independent lines its route has still radiated from a common centre."

K. H. V.

BOOK NOTES

"The Fall of the German Republic," by R. T. Clark, is a study of the events that led to Hitler's rise to power.

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"Toynbee Hall Fifty Years of Social Progress," by J. A. R. Pimlott, has a preface by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who describes the book as "The story of a great adventure of friendship."

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In "James Maxton, the Portrait of a Rebel," by Gilbert McAllister, the author, who is Labour candidate for North Lanark, does not always see eye to eye with his subject, and his critical attitude at times widens the interest of the book.

* * * *

Dean Inge, Sir Norman Angell, Lord Beaverbrook, Aldous Huxley, G. D. H. Cole, Major Douglas, Sir Josiah Stamp, and Sir Austen Chamberlain all contribute to a volume entitled "The Causes of War".

* * * *

'A Pageant of the Dance and Ballet,' by Mark E. Perugini, is being published by Messrs. Jarrolds. It is a full general history of the art, with pictures, notes on great dancers and ballets, and a Chronology.

* * * *

Messrs. Harrap (182, High Holborn, W.C.I) announce that they will make an outright payment of £300 for the best original modern story for boys of about twelve years. The length is to be about 80,000 words, and the closing date is October 1st, 1935.

* * * *

"Ten Thousand Public Enemies", by Courtney Ryley Cooper is described as a "book on American gangsters that gives the reader thrill after thrill without making heroes out of thugs or lending to banditry a false halo of romance." Mr. Cooper has been a newsboy, glove salesman, actor, dancer in vaudeville, crime reporter, rodeo organiser, manager of the second largest circus in the world, and an author whose circus books have won for him a following in America.

* * * *

Messrs. Methuen are publishing a series of half-crown books in which members of the Labour party expound the main outlines of Labour policy. Mr. Clement Attlee edits the series, and his general introduction, "The Will and the Way to Socialism", is a broad exposition of the case for a "planned society," which without discussion of details or examination of difficulties, attempts to give a logical basis to the Labour party's programme. The other volumes in the series are to deal with specific aspects of the programme.

* * * *

"Where China Meets Burma" by Beatrix Mefford whose husband is a British official, and published by Blackie and Son gives a graphic account of the little-known border lands between Burma and the Chinese province of Yunnan, and the tribal life of the primitive peoples whose manners and customs have changed but little through the centuries. The author lived and travelled for many years in the Shan States, first in Burma and then across the Chinese border into Yunnan—along the road which for 2,000 years "has echoed to the tread of mules and ponies conveying to and fro across the frontier the wealth of the Indies, the riches of China."

(Continued on page 20)

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

TAGORE LEADS—HERITAGE OF HAVELLISM—URGES EMANCIPATION FROM LABELS—RAMAN CALLS FOR ORGANISED EFFORT—WILL THE MAHATMA CONSIDER?

The current number of the "Visva Bharati" the quarterly from Shantiniketan contains articles on art that reveal an open-minded outlook hitherto conspicuous by its absence in the intellectual fashions of the day. The outlook is essential for all those who are attempting to seek a definite basis and definite aims for art and cultural reconstruction in India. These articles touch varied topic. But none is so important and significant as the one by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore on "Art And Tradition." I shall cite the most significant passages without any introduction or apology.

CASTE IN ART

Dr. Tagore starts with the premise that "art is the response of man's creative soul to the call of the real." When we talk of such a fact as Indian art, it indicates," he proceeds, "some truth based upon the Indian tradition and temperament. At the same time we must know that there is no such thing as absolute caste restriction in human cultures." It is, he illustrates, "admitted that in Indian art the Persian element found no obstacles, and there are signs of various other alien influences. China and Japan have no hesitation in acknowledging their debt to India in their artistic and spiritual growth of life. Fortunately for our civilisations, all such intermingling happened when professional art critics were not rampant and artists were not constantly nudged by the warning elbow of classifiers in their choice of inspiration. Our artists were never tiresomely reminded of the obvious fact that they were Indian; and in consequence they had the freedom to be naturally Indian in spite of all the borrowings that they indulged in."

LITERATURE GREW BY CONTACT

"We congratulate ourselves os the fact, and consider it a sign of our being alive in soul, that European thoughts and literary forms found immediate hospitality in Bengali literature from the very beginning of their contact with our mind. It ushered in a great revolution in the realm of our literary expression.

LET US DARE

"So let us," he adds opportunely, "take heart and make daring experiments venture out into the open road and in the face of all risks, go through experiences in the great world of human mind, defy unholy prohibitions preached by prudent little critics, laughing at them when in their tender solicitude for our safety they ask our artists to behave like good children and never to cross the threshold of their school-room."

EXCLUSIVE COTERIES

"It remains," he concludes, "confined to coteries of specialists who nourish it with delicate attention and feel proud of the ancient flavour of its aristocratic exclusiveness....."

"When something in art, which is too peculiar in its presentment, shows an incorrigible tendency to repeat itself, we may be sure, that it is a sign of the waning life."

ART IS NOT A SEPULCHRE

"I strongly urge our artists vehemently to deny their obligation to produce something that can be labelled as Indian art, according to some old world mannerism. Let them proudly refuse to be herded into a per-like branded beasts that are treated as cattle and not as cows. Even then our art is sure to have a quality which is Indian, but it must be an inner quality and not an artificially fostered formalism; and therefore not too obstrusively obvious, not abnormally self-conscious.

BIGOTRY

When in the name of Indian art we cultivate with deliberate aggressiveness a certain bigotry born of the habit of a past generation, we smother our soul under idiosyncracies unearthed from buried centuries. These are like masks with exaggerated grimmaces that fail to respond to the everchanging play of life.

Art is not a gorgeous sepulchre, immovably brooding over a lonely eternity of vanished years. It belongs to the procession of life, making constant adjustment with surprises, exploring unknown shrines of reality along its patch of pilgrimage to a future, which is as different from the past as the tree from the seed."

ORGANISED EFFORT.

Sir C. V. Raman in his speech at the inauguration of the Art Festival at Bangalore pleaded for "organised effort to revive all branches of art."

Sir C. V. Raman disapproves of the tendency to glory in the past, for such a course was in itself a depreciation of the present. "A people wro had nothing to glory in but the past were a dying race. There were signs in modern India, however which showed that people had realised they had to care for the future as well. They saw on all sides a new movement in the revival of Indian art.

A COMMON PLATFORM

"There was need to-day for a synthesis of all branches of art. There should be an organisation to direct a comprehensive advance by Indian art on all fronts, and to bring together creators and critics on a common platform. Development of art depended as much on critics as on creators. The progress of art had been too often hindered for want of proper understanding between the two. Friendly co-operation between them was wanted."

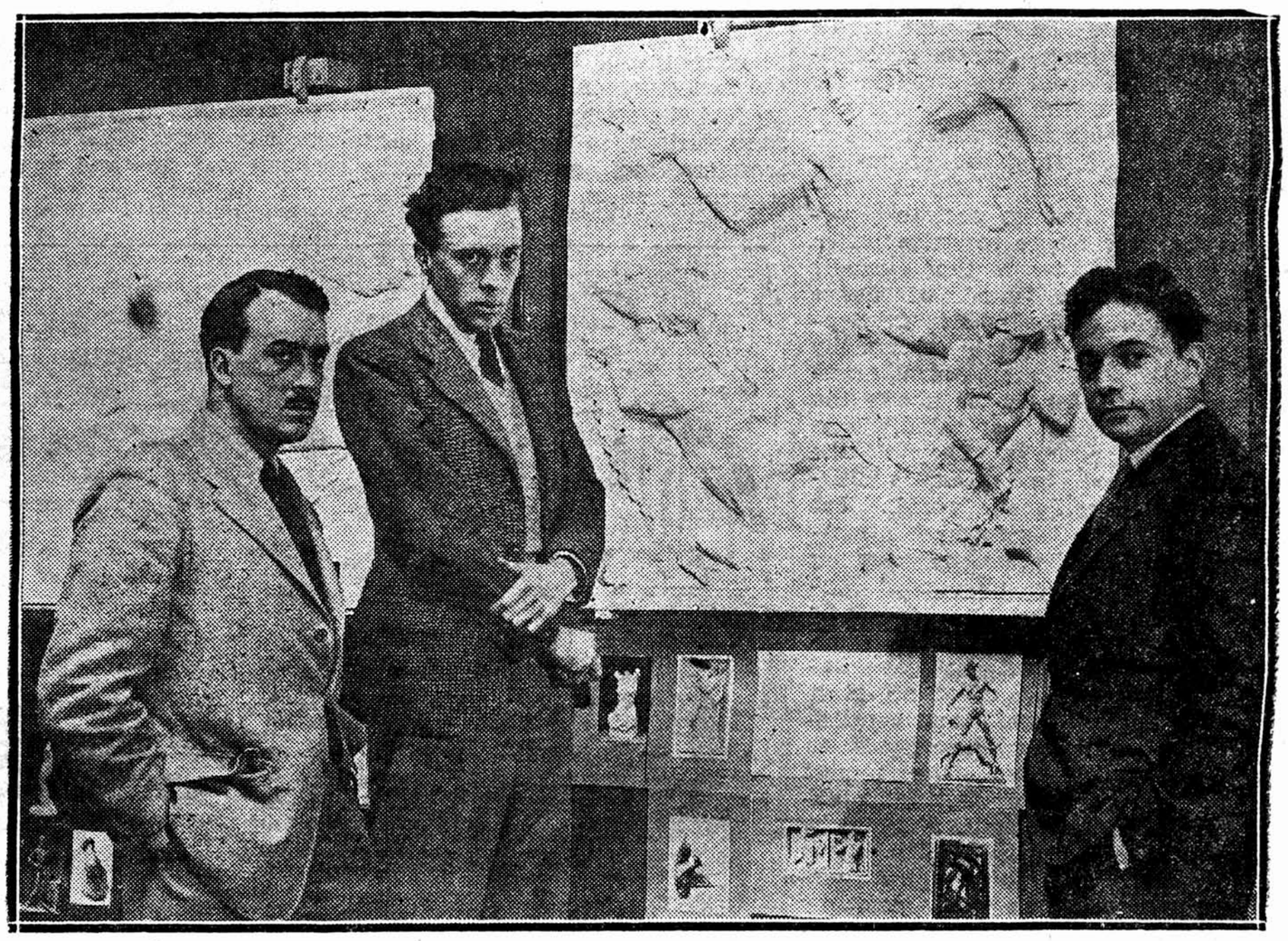
RIGHT HAVELLISM

The national indifference towards "organised effort," the morbid tendency to glorify the past at all costs and, finally, the habit of "absolute caste" in art have been consistenly and for more than two decades fought by some of us who have known what a crushing burden the heritage of Havellism proved to be. There have been practically no art critics, "professiosal" or amateur. There have been osly romantic antiquarians in India. And, Havellism, as it grew, grew with the uncontrolled romancing of the past. But this requires lengthier discussion. It is, for the moment, enough to know that the warning has, at last, been sounded against art fettered with the literary dogmas from the past. Dr. Tagore has thus given the lead.

WILL GANDHIJ CONSIDER?

He has made a helpful suggestion in another direction also. "If Mahatmajis men go round collecting specimens of village industries, why may they not," asked Dr. Tagore in a recent interview with Syt. Kumarappa, "also look for and collect specimens of the various indigenous arts spread all over our land and waiting to be re-cherished? A section of the Museum (projected by the A. I. Village Industries' Association) may be devoted to it which will show us how our peoples have lived and are living." This message was meant to be conveyed by Syt. Kumarappa to Mahatmaji. And, Syt. Kirpalani who records this interview in the current number of the "Visva Bharati" terminates with the question: "Will Gandhiji Consider?"

WINNERS OF THIS YEAR'S ROME ART SCHOLARSHIPS.



Mr. George W. Hooper, a student at the Royal Academy Schools, has been elected to the Rome Scholarship in Painting for 1935. He is 24. Mr. Gooffrey H. Doeley, who, since 1931 has been at the Royal College of Art, has been elected to the Rome Scholarship in Sculpture for 1935, at the age of 23. Mr. M. Macpherson Tod, who was born at Glasgow 26 years ago, has been elected to the Rome Scholarship in Engraving. He has been a student at the Royal College of Art since 1932. Photo Shows: Gooffrey Doeley (centre) with his work at the Royal College of Art, South Kensington. With him are M. Macpherson Tod (left), the Engraving winner, and George Hooper (right), the winner for Painting.

Was Buddhism A Revolt Against Hinduism?

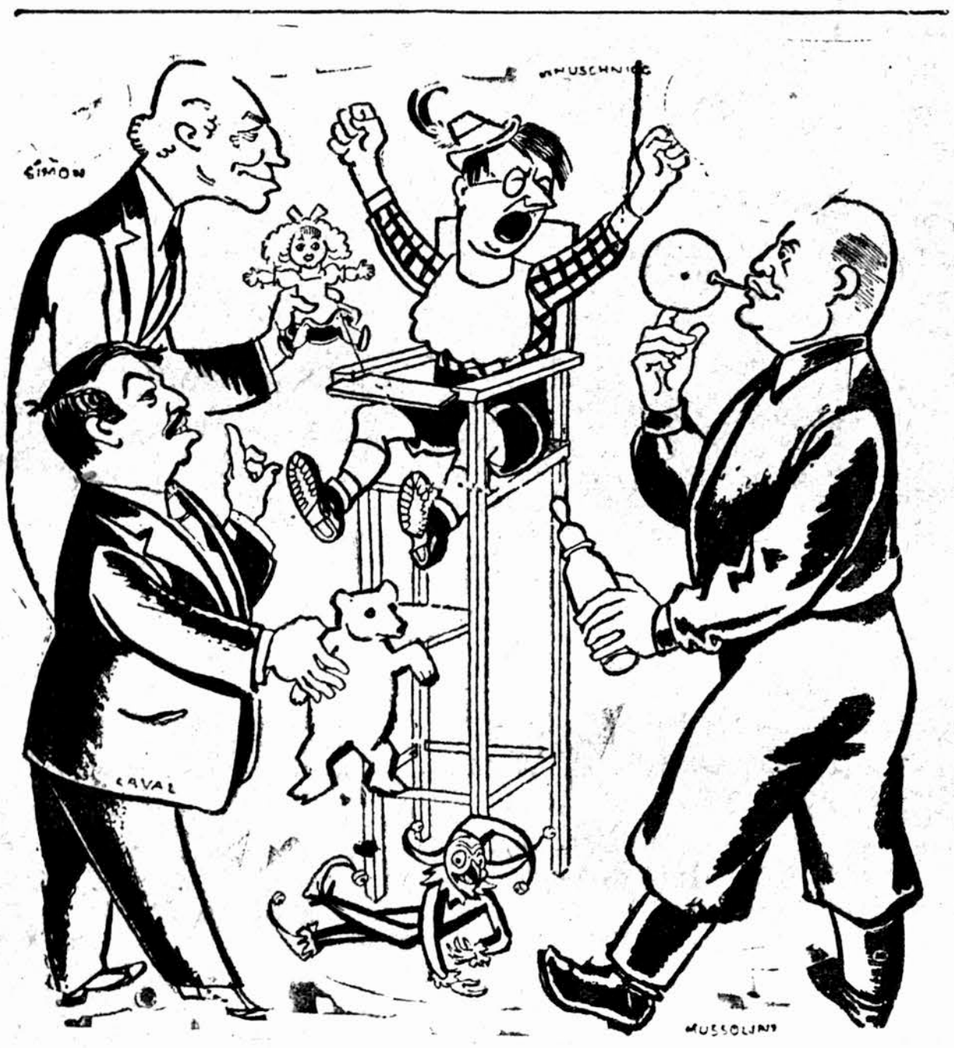
Primarily It Was But A New Movement Of Renaissance Of Hinduism And Only In Its Secondary Aspect, A New School Of Thought

(By "VASANTA")

Buddhist philosophy is nothing but a sort of Hindu Realism born out of metaphysical scepticism that engrossed the Hindu mind before the birth of Lord Buddha. The scepticism, in turn, had its root in tht peculiar philosophy nurtured on the Indo-Gangetic plains. The former Northern Aryans now living in tranquility for centuries on the wide fertile plains got their centre of interest shifted from the struggle for existence to the struggle for abstract mental life. And hence a class cut off from the productive work and leading a life of leisure could find no past to memorize nor future to strive after. It dreamed dreams that usually go beyond the bounds of Space and Time. The whole development of the Aryan philosophy along the routes of Vedas, Aranyakas and Upanishads shows the same morbidity of mind. As Oldenberg remarks, "They (the Aryans, so to speak, vanished into a self-made world. cut off from the refreshing atmosphere of real life, by nothing shaken in their unbounded belief in themselves and in their unique omnipotence, in comparison with which all that gave character to the life of others, must have appeared small and contemptible. Ahd thus, therefore, in their thought also the utmost boldness of world disclaiming abstraction shows itself, which soars beyond all that is visible into regions of the spaceless and timeless, to caper in sickly company in baseless chimeras, without limit or aim, in fancies such as can be conceived only by a spirit which lost all taste for the sober realities of fact. They have created a mode of thought in which the great and profound had joined partnership with childish absurdities so uniquely that the history of the attempts of humanity to comprehend self and the universe affords no parallel."

A MOVEMENT OF RENAISSANCE

This morbid lethargy held its sway right upto the emergence of Buddhism. Oldenberg has dragged even the latter into the same category. For, he says, "On scarcely any of the creations of the exuberant culture of India, do we find the stamp of this Indian characteristic so sharply, and therefore, too, so enigmatically impressed, as on Buddhism." Perhaps, this criticism of the learned German is biased inasmuch as it is based upon the exclusive study of the Buddhist Religion. We shall see how the same is not correct in view of our study of historical Buddhism. It was, on the contrary, a revolt against the age-long morbid Vedanta on its thheoretical side and against the social stalemate on its practical side. Even Oldenberg further admits its vigour, and tries to draw a parallel between the Greek Renaissance, the Indian, i.e., Buddhism and the Semitic. All the three, in his opinion, were creatures of historical necessity. And Buddhism really came like a rtnaissance to the Aryans inasmuch as it carried the movement of religious evolution a step further from the usual belief in 'God' and the belief in 'Soul,' without substituting anything substantial in their place. And this was a great innovation, leaving aside the view that the germs of all new thoughts are found in the Vedas, the great repository of all schools of thought in their embryonic stage.



The Distracted Infant: It wants all the Toys! (Derso and Kelem in "La Tribune des Nations")

Before the rise of Buddhism the whole territory right from Kabul to Patna was Aryanised and in the realm of philosophical thought the Many was identified with One. Rhys Davids says that the same thought was the culmination of the religious evolution among the Greeks, Chinese and Egyptians. He attributes this achievement to "sufficient intelligence and leisure." In India, this monistic conception was reached to her credit by a pure philosophical reasoning. It was superb in logic and could not be rivalled either by the Greek Parmenides or by the vague conceptions of confusion or Taoist schools. Monism was the dominant thought in pre-Buddhist India, subsisting side by side, with materialistic schools of philosophy like those of Lokayatas and Sankhyas, which rivalled Vedantism on the intellectual grounds. Jainism, says Rhys Davids, was never a rival to Vedanta during those days owing to its lack of originality, though some would like to credit it with this honour. The system of Sankhyas with its dualism stressing more on the material side than on its spiritual counterparts astonishingly resembles Darwinism in its crude aspect. And according to some European scholars Buddhism is more or less based on the Sankhya philosophy. The latter was rather the outcome of the samt intellectual movement as Buddhism.

KAPILA AND BUDDHA

About whether the Sankhya system came prior to Buddhism, there is a great difference of opinion. Rhys Davids doubts whether Kapila, the founder of Sankhya system, was born prior to Buddha as held by Prof. Garbe of Heidelberg. Still he opines that "though there is no evidence that Kapila was the real author of the whole Sankhya philosophy, there were before the time of Buddha, isolated thinkers, of whose words we have no trace, who elaborated views similar to those out of which the Sankhya was eventually developed." This amply proves that the spirit of renaissance creating speculations about the problem of life and a possible revolt from the intellectual hegemony of Vedanta was not wanting in movements that came before Buddha. As Rhys Davids observes: "In no other age and country do we find so universally diffused among all classes of the people so earnest a spirit of enquiry, so impartial and deep a respect for all who posed as teachers, however contradictory their doctrines might be."

This renaissance, like all others of different ages and different nations, revolted against the authority of Vedas themselves. For instance, the Sankhyas revolted against the very premise of philosophy. While Vedanta proclaimed the eternity of God and God alone. holding the world to be an illusion, the Sankhyas made Prakriti or the Original Matter eternal with the individual souls in countless numbers. According to the Sankhyas these two created the visible world of ours. It was but natural that Sankhyas should advance their arguments with the help of logic, for theirs was not a movement but a revolting school of philosophy which sought to convince only the intelligentsia about the validity of their arguments. Buddhism, though it owed much of its metaphysics to the Sankhya school, was not a mere metaphysical school of thought. On the contrary, it was in its primary aspect a movement and only in its secondary aspect a new school of thought. This explains its keenness for practical or the material side of things. Its leader, Gotama, held that discussions about the problem of soul were not only useless but inimical to the attainment of the goal, i.e., the perfection of life. According to him the former system of philosophy fall to pieces if their backbone of the "soul problem" is taken away. He wanted first to clear away the rubbish for building "the Palace of Sense (reason)." He emancipated the mind from the doubts and fears of the 'soul' so that it may pursue a calm and high life. To him any real advance in ethical theory, and also in the practical conduct of life, really began only when the delusion about the 'soul' had been fully and freely and finally renounced.

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Literature-A Divine Inspiration

It Strives In Every Country, Every Age, Every Language, To Find Its Way Through Our Hearts Into Outside Forms of Everlasting Joy

(By RABINDRANATH TAGORE).

The world outside us, when it enters into our consciousness, becomes quite another kind of world. Though its forms, colours, sounds and the rest remain, they become tinged with our approval and disapproval, our wonder and fear, our pleasure and pain; and thus variegated with the manifold qualities of our feelings, this world is wrought into one that is intimately our own. Those who lack a sufficiency of digestive juices cannot effectively convert their food into vital parts of their own body. And, similarly, those who are incapable of saturating the outside world with the solvent of their emotions, fail to transform it into their world—the world of man.

The last are inert people for whose heart but little of the world is of living interest. They remain deprived of the greater part of the world into which they are born. With but few windows to their hearts and of small opening withal, they pass their lives as exiles in the very midst of the universe. There are, on the other hand, those fortunate ones whose faculties of wonder, love and imagination are ever wide-awake. For them every chamber of nature offers a standing invitation. The pulsations of the concourse of humanity evoke in the chords of their being sympathetic modulations. In them is the outer world verily created afresh, in vivified colour and form, through the mould of their feelings.

AGE-OLD URGE

The world which is thus progrssively growing within minds endowed with sensibility is, as I was saying, more man's own than is the outside world. Born of the heart, it is more readily accessible to man's heart. Enriched with the gifts of his mind, it has a special attraction for man's mind. Such world is not content with offering us the bare information that this is black and that is white, this is big and that is small, but sings to us in many a strain of what is desirable and what is disagreeable, what is lovely and what is repulsive, what is good and what is bad. This world of man flows on from mind to mind in an age-old current that is neverthless always new, renewed from age to age by fresh senses and fresh hearts.

The question is, how is one to get hold of this world, by what means to keep hold of it? For unless it can be again projected outside in tangible form, it needs must be dissolved as it comes into being within us. But, having taken birth this living world fain would be saved from such dissolution, and so it longs to be given objective permanence. Hence, through the ages, man's urge for literary expression.

In judging of literature two things have to be considered. First, how much of the universe the author's heart has been able to capture; and second, to how much of what he has thus gained the author has contrived to give abiding expression. Where both these aims are harmoniously attained, the result is more than good. But these two do not always achieve success together.

The wider the range of the literary artist's sensibility, the deeper the satisfaction he gives us, the vaster the world of man he helps to create as an ageless play-ground for all mankind. But skill in creative expression is also all important for literature. Even if the thing expressed be trivial, it does not follow that the art involved in its expression is also trivial; on the contrary, it remains as an acquisition to the language, cumulatively enhancing man's power of expression. To successful writers, accordingly, men pay their debt of homage by investing them with fame.

The question, therefore, becomes: How many outward expressions be given to the world which the emotions of man create within him—an expression that must naturally be such as to preserve in itself these same emotions? For this it is necessary that language should take recourse to adornment.

MAN AND WOMAN

The clothing of man, when engaged in his business, is simple; the simpler, the better it can be adapted to his purpose. Woman, on the other hand, in all civilised societies, has her finery and ornaments, her airs and graces, her numberless superflinties. For woman's business is concerned with the heart. She has to attract others' hearts, to bestow her own. This cannot be effectively done if she reduces her self-expression to its lowest terms. Man may appear just as he is: woman must make herself lovely. It is better for man, as a rule, to be frank and straightforward; woman cannot do without her reticences, her concelments, her suggestiveness. Likewise must litrature, in order to gain its object, put on ornaments—rhythm, simile, euphony; and avail of intimations and suggestions. Its language cannot, like the language of science and philosophy, afford to make a virtue of parsimony. For the expression of the formless through form, however, the utterance should leave room for the ineffable, which is in literature what grace and modesty are in women. It is incapable of attainment by imitation. It should not be overshadowed by the ornaments, but must be allowed to manifest itself through and beyond them.

In order to give scope to the unutterable within that which is uttered, language has to supplement the meaning of the words mainly with two other means of expression: pictures and music.

That which cannot be said in words may be told in pictures. There is no end of such picture-making in literature. Simile, metaphore, allegory,—all these are requisitioned to give pictorial form to the feelings that seek expression. Consider this line of Balaramdas: "The birds which are mine eyes hie to have sight of thee!" Is there anything here left untold? The yearning of the eyes could not have been put into mere words. It is only when they are pictured as birds in swift-winged flight that the agony of struggling expression is at once appeased.

FUNCTION OF MUSIC

The aid of the music is as often invoked in literature by means of rhythmic and melodious arrangement of language. Where the words fail, this music takes up the burden: it makes the words poignant; meanings which, on a bare analysis, might seem but homely, are wafted to sublimity.

Thus of literature picture and music are the chief ingredients. Picture gives form to idea, music gives it movement. The picture is the body, the music is its life.

But man's heart is not the only thing that looks to literature for a permanent habitation. Man's nature is also a creation that cannot be direcly apprehended by the senses, as is material nature. It does not keep still at man's bidding: of supreme interest for man though it be, there is no easy way of putting it on exhibition like a caged animal.

So literature further takes it on itself to project this variously elusive human nature from its place within, into lasting objecting form. This is, indeed, a task of immense difficulty, for human nature is neither constant nor consistent: it is divided within itself, and is moreover comprised of many layers. Its deeper recesses are shy of intrusion. Its play is so subtle, so sudden, that it defies analysis. So that, even to comprehend the whole of it within the heart, is given only to men of genius. Our Vyasas, our Valmikis, our Kalidases have been doing this for us.

Now we may sum up in a word what there is to be said. Literature is concerned with man's emotions and man's character. But no, the last does not need separate mention. Rather should we say that the forms which both human nature and nature outside man are taking within man's heart, the tunes they are there singing,—the permanent reproduction of these in language is the function of literature. Literature would play to to us over again the melodies breathed by the universe through the flute of our being.

Literature does not belong to any one in particular, not even to the author himself. It is a divine inspiration—divine because the poet marvels at his own production. As the outside world persistently works to manifest itself through its good and bad, its gains and imperfections, so also does this inspiration strive in every country, every age, every language, to find its way through our hearts into outside form of everlasting joy.—"The Viswa-Bharati Quarterly." (May 1935).

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (CONTD.)

"SATYAVADI" SPECIAL NUMBER

"Satyavadi," a Marathi weekly of Kolhapur, has recently published a Special Number solely devoted to Bhuvabaji or imposters in various fields such as politics, religion and literature. Several well-known writers have contributed interesting articles to this number which makes an instructive reading. Dewan Bahadur A. B. Latthe's article dealing with Buvabaji in politics is most interesting and thought-provoking. Miss Manoramabai Khabade and Mr. R. G. Sardesai deal with Buvabaji in literature. In the religious field, Buvabaji has been in existence from times immemorial and is fast on the increase. It was in Bombay that a lead was given in this matter by the Bombay papers as well as the public and the credit for the little awakening that is visible to-day is due to Bombay. It is a matter for satisfaction to see that the question is receiving attention outside Bombay also. It is with this view that Mr. Patil, the Editor of "Satyavadi," has brought out this Special Number of his weekly which deserves to be read widely. Mr. Patil's enterprise is praiseworthy. The number is priced at Rs. 4.

S. R. K.

"UDYAM"

"Udyam"—Nagpur. This Marathi magazine which is issued from Nagpur, has been rendering service to the Marathi-reading population by giving from month to month information about commercial, industrial and agricultural questions as well about cottage industries and latest inventions and discoveries in the industrial world. The current issue (May-June) of this magazine is issued as a Special Technical Institutions Number. It contains information collected from various technical institutions in this country in addition to instructive articles suggesting improvements in the present system of education by Principal S. R. Davar, Prof. G. R. Paranjpe and Dr. G. S. Khair. The Number also contains a message from Sir C. V. Raman wishing success to the magazine and some photographs and interesting cartoons.

A Woman's Magazine In Marathi

The "Mahila," Bombay, contains several contributions and stories specially written for this popular magazine by women themselves on questions affecting the Indian womanhood. The special feature of this magazine is that all articles contained in this magazine are contributed by women only and the magazine itself is edited also by a woman, Mai Warerkar, the daughter of the well-known dramatist and novelist, Mr. B. V. Warerkar

Guide To Kashmir

Handbook for visitors to Kashmir, by J. L. K. Jalali, Srinagar price Rs. 1|8.

This book, which was published by Mr. Jalali in 1933 and a copy of which has just been received by us, contains valuable information about the beautiful valley of Kashmir. This should prove an excellent guide and companion to tourists. The book will also be found interesting and useful by those who are interested in the history, administration, economic conditions and progress of the State.

Administrative History Of Hyderabad

A HISTORY OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS IN HYDERABAD STATE. By Muhammad Fathullah Khan, New Hyderabad Press, Station Road, Secunderabad, Deccan. Demy 800 Pp, XI, plus 160. Cloth bound, Rs. 3.

This is an attempt at presenting, in a concise form the administrative history of the Dominions of Hyderabad from the times the Asaf Jahi dynasty was established (1742) upto the present day. It is not in any way a comprehensive history of the State since it deals with only one side of it, namely, the administration as it existed under the various Nizams. This aspect is itself very interesting from the historical view-point as it shows, on the hand, the great trials through which the State of Hyderabad passed and on the other the speed at which reforms were carried out, in some cases, in the very teeth of opposition from interested quarters.

A perusal of these pages will show that while there were Presidents who honestly tried to help the State along the path of progress, there were others who deliberately tried, through their agents, to bring about the financial ruin in order to find opportunities for everyday interference. The book also makes it abundantly clear that while there were incapable and stuffless Indians like Raja Chandulal and others who deliberately tried to ruin the State, there were also capable and worthy Indians who boldly refused to be a party to all underhand deallings but continued to strive hard for their Sovereign right loyally and faithfully amidst difficulties which were almost insurmountable.

A prominent place is rightly given in this book to the general reforms introduced by Sir Salar Jung I, who by his genius literally brought order out of the class created by his predecessors. Col. A F Pinhey, who was British Resident at the time Salar Jung III took the reins of administration into his hands in 1912, was perfectly justified when he referred to Sir Salar Jang in the following words:—"Salar Jang! What a name to conjure with in Hyderabad! An historical and honoured name and an unblemished character".

The greater part of the book is naturally devoted to a description of the achievements of, and the reforms introduced by, the present Nizam, Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, who throughout his long reign has sincerely followed the example set by Sir Salar in securing the services of some of the most outstanding figures of India, irrespective of caste, creed, or colour. That the State has been built by Hindus and Musalmans alike, has been amply proved by the author, who has paid a glowing tribute to the services of non-Muslims of the calibre of Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad.

The book contains the photographs of Mir Mahbub Ali Khan and the present Nizam. The general get-up is quite decent.

A CLEVER STORY

McLEAN PREVAILS: George Goodchild. Ward Lock & Co., Ltd. 3|6 net.

Mr. George Goodchild is an interesting and clever mystery story writer. McLean and his assistant Sergeant Brook go through stirring episodes which get finished in about twenty pages. They are very cleverly written adventures in which McLean and truth prevail. If you are not one of those die-hard perusers of detective fiction, and want to know the seamy side of life between lotus-eating and talking, Mr. George Goodchild's short detective stories would be a good beginning to make. Mr. McLean is self-satisfied but he is human and "has a knack of winning the last battle." All the material of detective fiction, adventure, thrill, tense situations, and mystery are to be found in these pages; in about seven minutes reading some petty sad human document is unfolded before us, a short-drama is acted with its beginning, middle and end, a matter, as we said of twenty pages, while the traffic in the big cities flows on.

R. V.

* * * *

"The Soviet Union and International Law," by T. A. Taracouzio makes no pretence at approbation or censure of the Soviet attitude towards international law. Its object is rather to discover as far as possible the bases underlying the Soviet interpretation of the principles involved, and to disclose the degree and the fashion of their actual application in the international life of he U.S.S.R. The volume is published under the auspices of the Bureau of International Research of Harvard University and Radcliffe College.

BRITISH GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE

Great Britain is to have her own geographical magazine, the first issue appearing April 15 under the editorship of Michael Huxley, until recently in the press bureau of the Foreign Office.

With the blessing and co-operation of the Royal Geographical Society, the magazine is dedicated to "tell the whole story of the earth as the home of mankind." Half its profits will be set aside as a fund for the advancement of exploration and research.

The first issue will include illustrated articles on Ethiopia, the English lake district, Arctic air routes and India's northeast frontier. Among the contributors will be Hugh Walpole, Professor Leslie Patrick Abercrombie, J. M. Scott, Captain F. Kingdom Ward and Major Robert E. Cheesman.

"Twentieth Century"

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. MAY, 1935: The "Twentieth Century" has already established a name for itself in Indian monthly journals, and the present issue maintains the high standard set by its predecessors. The May number opens with a topical article on His Majesty by the editor. Mr. E. C. Carter, who is Secretary General of the Institute of Pacific Relations, gives a brief review of the Institute. "Cards on the Table" sheds much valuable light on the problem of the Princes and Federation. "Griggism and Neo-Gandhism", which is a review of the recent Assembly session will be found interesting. Dr. Lanka Sundaram traces the development of "Foreign Affairs" in a well-informed manner. The literary supplement contains an excellent tribute to Shelley by Prof. Bhushan. Nilima Devi's contribution on "Harijans of Indian Literature" makes interesting reading.

INGERSOLL AND RELIGION

The April issue of the 'Reason' contains an illuminating article on Robert. G. Ingersoll, by Vivian Phelps. New light has been thrown on the life and teachings of the religious liberal, free-thinker and humanist of the 19th century.

Ingersoll reasoned things out for himself and refused to believe in dogmas and myths. His search for truth brought him into conflict with the orthodox Christian religion. And he denounced those doctrines which did not conform to reason. But on matters which were beyond his comprehension he kept an open mind. He neither denied nor affirmed them. His views on such subjects were expressed in four words. 'I do not know.'

Ingersoll had an infinite confidence in human nature and its goodness. To him man was noble, human nature sacred and life worth living. Justice, truth, love and reason were to him the guiding principles of life.

There are other intriguing and thought-provoking articles such as 'If we saw God' by Chapman Cohen and they are well worth reading.

J. M.

Useful Publications

The Commercial Pocket Ready Reckoner, by K. B. Agarwal, Allahabad, price As. 12|-.

Ready Reckoner for Distribution of Daily Wages, by S. B. Javale, Poona, Price As. 12|-.

Mr. Agarwal's book contains concise information of use to commercial establishments as well as general public. The tables contained in this little handy booklet about calculating discount, finding out cost of articles and dealing with wages and rent, should prove of much help to business houses.

Mr. Javale's booklet, which contains several tables dealing with calculation of wages, daily and hourly, will be found useful by mills, workshops, factories and accountants of public and private offices. The tables contained in both the books are simple and easy to follow.

"Weekly Sakal" Special Number

"Weekly Sakal"—Poona. This journal which is issued from Poona and which devotes once a week a page to the discussion of various industrial and commercial problems, has brought out a Special Industrial Number which contains a fund of information about industrial and commercial topics which would, undoubtedly, be found of great value by the Marathi-reading population.

"Modern Student"

"THE MODERN STUDENT": April and May, 1935: This special Silver Jubilee Number of the "Modern Student" maintains the high standard set by the journal. The number leads off with a sketch of the King and Queen by K. Pothan Joseph, which is profusely illustrated, Mr. O. C. Gangoly gives a very readable resume of "Twenty-five years of Progress of Art in India." Prof. Sidhanta writes on "Twenty-five years of the English Theatre", and lucidly traces the growths of modern English drama. Dr. P. J. Thomas' article on "Lifting the Depression" will be found instructive. There are various other contributions which can be perused with advantage and interest by the student as well as by the general reader. Altogether this is an excellent production both in its matter and get up.

The Pipes of Peace! (Courtesy: "New Leader," London).

Residents of the Camden Town section of London rubbed their eyes when they came upon a Victoria crossing one fine morning the other day and saw the curb neatly railed off by stanchions and chains. This is the latest traffic innovation of Mr. Hore-Belisha, of Belisha-Beacon fame, whose job is to reduce the pedestrian death rate. The idea of these rails is to keep the pedestrians from leaving the sidewalk in the centre of the block, making them cross at the crossings only.

"Informal" is the word for the attire in which the honeymooning Duke and Duchess of Kent visited President Roosevelt on the Astor yacht Nourmahal for luncheon. They're seen leaving the yacht's cutter with (left) Sir Bede Clifford, governor of the Bahamas, after the visit.

FAKE "CHRIST" APPEARS IN CENTRAL RUSSIA

Imposter Organises Strange New Sect To Which Only Women Are Eligible

The strange story of an impostor who posing as Christ, has built up a new sect among credulous peasants of a village near Oryel, in Central Russia, aroused considerable interest among Communists here to-day, writes the Moscow correspondent of the "New York Times"

The fake Saviour is about 45 years old. He first appeared in the village several months ago at the home of a widow named Paraskovia Yubkova. There was a knock at the widow's door late one night. When she asked "Who is there?" a commanding voice bade her "Open in the name of God."

DRESSED IN RAGS

The woman, who is religious as so many villagers still are, admitted him. He was tall and broad-shouldered and dressed in rags.

"The hand of God showed me the way to your home," he announced. "My worldly name is Afanasy Saiko, but in church I am Jesus Christ. And you, sister, must call me so henceforth."

Sister Paraskovia thrilled at this visit direct from Heaven. The stranger drew a bottle of vodka from his pocket, took a drink and went to bed, promising to perform miracles on the morrow.

The next day he took charge of the house, forbidding the widow's eldest daughter to go to school and ordering her to feed the children only on alternate days. In the evening he departed, after ordering more vodka.

He returned late at night with an "apostle" whom older villagers knew as a former landowner. Afanasy, his apostle and the widow then engaged in a drinking bout, according to to-day's report to Moscow, and they got the idea thereupon of founding a sect to which only women would be eligible.

Sister Paraskovia gathered a number of former nuns and other feminine survivors of the old days, as well as village girls whom she recruited at the market. At nights, according to the reports, they held "services" in the widow's house behind drawn blinds, singing, praying and drinking vodka.

Once while drunk Afanasy boasted, it is said, that, while Jesus was only a carpenter's son and only slightly literate, he was well brought up, spoke four languages and had been a captain in the war. Whether any action will be taken against Afanasy is uncertain.

While religion is anathema to the Communists, Soviet law permits the people to worship if they like. Afanasy, however, is said to have induced his followers to desert collective farms and that is serious.

"GOD OF LITTLE CHILDREN"

Jap. Movement To Erect Statue

A movement has been started to erect a statue of Jizo, the Japanese God of Little Children, as a memorial to children who have died by accident.

Mr. Tokusaku Ishibashi, the head of the guards of the House of Peers is behind this movement, since his own son was killed by falling into a well in the garden.

Since this accident, four years ago, he has been trying to raise funds for the erection of a fine statue of Jizo, and has been collecting money, one sen per head, in all parts of the country. At present he has Y6,500 in hand.

Mr. Shinobu Tsuda, the sculptor, who is a professor of the Tokyo School of Fine Arts, is to execute the statue.

Mr. Ishibashi has received letters from sympathetic persons from Manchukuo, the Philippines and elsewhere abroad.

News From Far & Near

JAPAN TO TAKE CENSUS ON OCT. 1

A national census will be taken throughout the Japanese Empire at 12-00 o'clock midnight on October 1.

It is one of the complete census-takings which are made every 10 years, following the simplified census in every five years.

An appropriation of 150,000 yen was approved in both Houses at the recent Diet session for the purpose.

The following five items will be examined:

1. Names.
2. Discrimination of sex.
3. Rate of Birth.
4. Matrimonial relations.
5. Present domicile.

INDIA PRESENTS ELEPHANTS TO JAPAN

Two elephants will arrive in Kobe by the middle of May from India.

They are the gift of the Boy Scouts of India to the Scouts of Japan, and were purchased from contributions made by the members of the organization in India. One will become an inmate of the Osaka Municipal zoo in Osaka, and the other will be domiciled in the Uyeno zoo.

Two mahouts accompany the elephants and will stay in Japan for six months to help the animals become accustomed to their new life and different climate.

DANCE SHOCKS PARIS

The French Government, pursuing its campaign to clean up the morals of Paris, arrested a restaurant proprietor the other day because he allowed Joan Warner, American dancer, to do a dance that shocked the French capital.

A. Faudrin's fashionable establishment had provided the girl, born in Narberth, Pa., with indirect lighting and six ounces of gauze, plus a floor to dance on. So he was charged with complicity in "outraging public morals."

French officials still have under consideration a complaint by the National Alliance for Increasing the Population against Miss Warner's alleged nude dancing. She claims her dancing can be defended on the grounds of art, protective gauze and indirect lighting.

BLACKMAIL LETTER TO RICHEST GIRL

A blackmailing letter written to Miss Doris Duke, the richest girl in the world—now Mrs. James Cramwell—will, it is believed, help to convict five men arrest by the New York police.

The police confiscated a typewriter with characters said to correspond with those in the letter to Miss Duke, which was written last autumn.

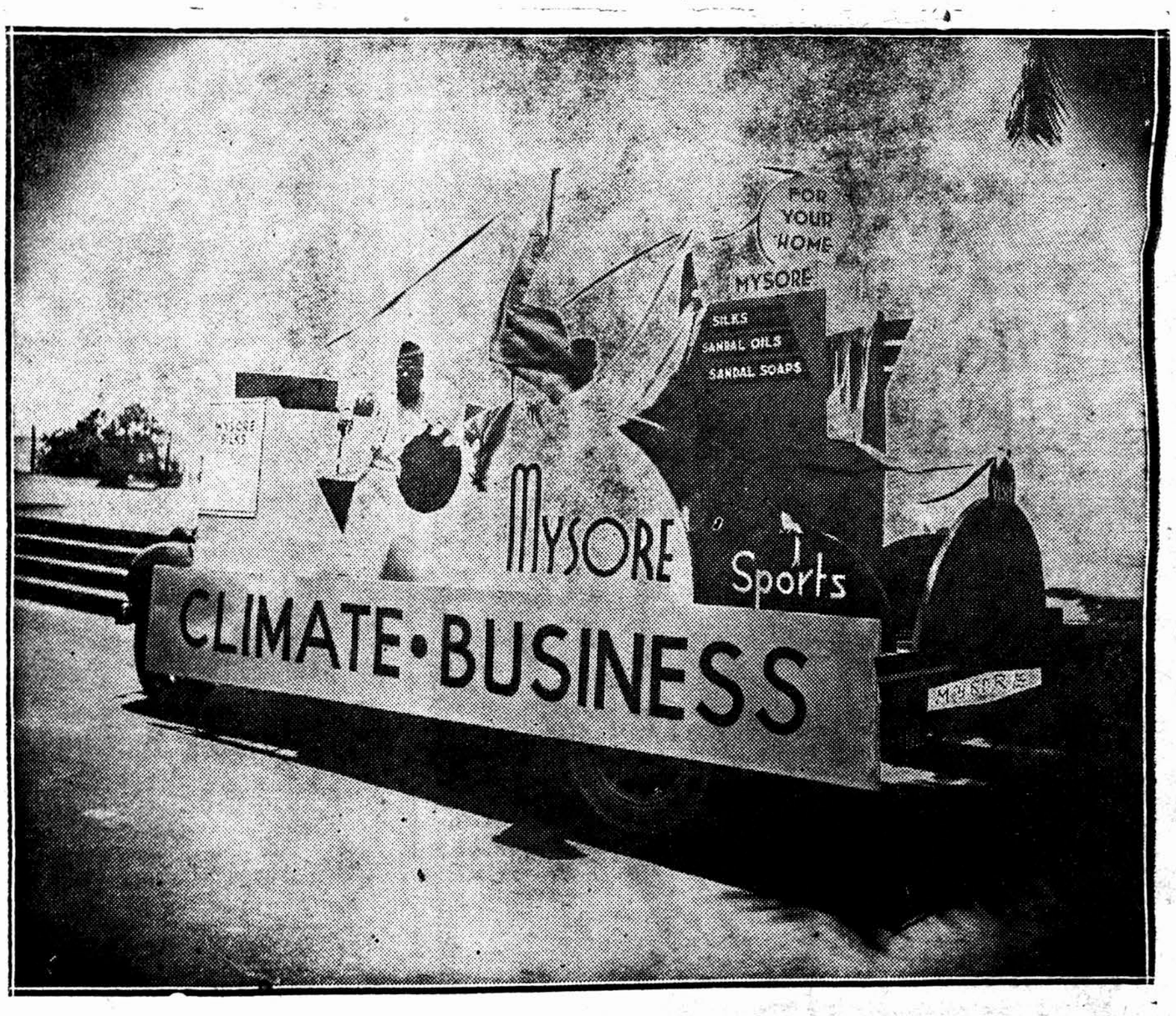
The gang's method was to write to prominent women and threaten to show to their husbands photographs purporting to show them in compromising situations.

The photographs were faked.

Three of the gang were arrested as they were trying to blackmail Mrs. George Harris, wife of a Stock Exchange Governor, from whom they demanded £1,000.

EXHIBITION OF RARE BIBLES

In commemoration of Martin Luther's celebrated translation of the Holy Gospel a remarkable exhibition of rare bibles has just been opened at Frankfort-on Main. 129 Bibles are on show, the prize exhibit being the first print of the first Frankfort bible printer Egenolf, issued in 1535. Luther's own bible, printed in 1475 and containing marginal notes by the great reformer is also exhibited. Besides these two unique specimens there are bibles in Latin, English, French, Italian, Dutch, Russian, Arabic and Chinese. The exhibition will continue until June 16.



The well decorated lorry of the Industrial Departments of the Government of Mysore—a State well advanced in industrial enterprises, namely, Mysore sandal soaps, silks, sandalwood, sandalwood oil, iron and sugar. The lorry was decorated by Messrs. Gobhai & Co., in consultation with Mr. S. S. Rajan advertising consultant of Bombay.

WILL ENGLISH WIN?

Nearly 220 Millions Now Speak The Language

Will English be the universal language of to-morrow?

Mr. H. L. Mencken, the famous American writer, estimates that to-day English is the daily tongue of more people than speak any other language in the world. He puts the figure at nearly 200,000,000 persons—double the number of those whose first language is Russian.

German is next on the list, as the third most-spoken tongue. It is the first language of 85,000,000 people. Then comes Japanese, with 70,000,000.

In addition to the 200,000,000 people who have spoken English from their cradle, there are 20.000,000 who speak it as a second language, and Mr. Mencken believes that it has a much better chance than any manufactured language, such as Esperanto, of becoming a world tongue. It is, however, American English, rather than the English spoken in Britain, that he backs.

The cinema is partly responsible for the spread of Americanisms throughout the world, but the next few years may set that right. British films, now winning applause all over the world, may make English spoken in Britain more popular than the American variety, even in America itself. Anyway, it's rather too early yet to decide that American is bound to win!

YOUTH HOSTELS MOVEMENT SPREADS

Started In Germany 25 Years Ago It Now Extends Over 18 European Countries

A movement that started in Germany twenty-five years ago, designed to safeguard young men and women who spent their Summer vacations tramping the roads of Europe, has spread to most of the Continental countries. The organization of youth hostels, as the English term them—Jugendherbergen to the Germans and Les Auberges de la Junesse to the French—has brought together the youth of nations, provided a modern utility for old buildings and added a new lure to the open highway.

In Switzerland several old castles have been set aside to be renovated and furnished for the convenience of the hundreds who walk or bicycle along the roads that wind between snow-capped mountains. When this work is done the castles, most of them of no service to their owners, will be given over to the young visitors on the same minimum-cost arrangement as in Germany.

The German Youth Hostel Association to-day has more th 2,000 of these buildings, and up to last year had supplied 5,000,000 nights' lodgings. The plan was advanced in 1909 by a teacher Richard Schirrmann, in Altena, Westphalia; in ten years it had caused 200 buildings to be set aside and 60,000 nights' lodgings were provided in a single night. To-day the system is in effect in eighteen European States.

NOT AUSTERE ENOUGH

Rhodesia Sells Epstein Statues

Eighteen of Epstein's most famous statues are being offered for sale by the Government of Southern Rhodesia.

They are sculptures which aroused the first "Epstein sensation," the seven-foot nude figures made for the British Medical Association building in the Strand in 1908.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia have bought this building, and do not want the statues.

"We are carrying out a scheme of alterations and decorations which will make our new building a worthy home for Rhodesia in London," said Mr. O'Keefe, the High Commissioner, to a "Sunday Express" representative.

"It has been suggested to us that the Epstein statues are not quite in keeping with things as they will be.

"They are placed too high up on the building to be really seen and appreciated.

"And we think that they are not perhaps within the austerity usually appertaining to Government buildings."

RADIO BROADCASTING IN INDIA

Plea For Planned Nation-Wide Development

(By K. Sreenivasan, B.Sc., A.I.I.Sc., A.M.I.C.C., Mem. I.R.E.)

It is not often that one reads such a masterly analysis of what can be done with Broadcasting when it is taken up in rational and well organised manner. Therefore Mr. Sreenivasan's summary of his lectures delivered at the Mysore University is doubly welcome.

All the ideas expounded in this work are not fancies of an imaginative mind, but are thoroughly workable—if the capital is forthcoming.

As he states: "There are three fundamental objectives for any nation wide scheme. First, the instilling of the idea of common Indian citizenship and the promotion of social harmony and solidarity; secondly, the promotion of public health and economic prosperity; and thirdly, the spread of general culture and healthy entertainment." But, if you think that all this can be done in a haphazard manner, with no thought to what sort of fare you are to give to your public, utter chaos and waste of money is bound to result. "Broadcasting in India is not required for show, to boast that we are well ahead. It is far too expensive to serve as an elaborate toy in the national shop window to impress the foreign visitor. Nor is it required as another element for the amusement of the leisured well-to-do nor to pamper youth by its indiscriminate use. It is required for the noblest and best use of all, namely, national reconstruction." The potentiality of radio broadcasting for the good of the country, if organised and run efficiently for the sole cause of the betterment of the people, is colossal.

ECONOMICALLY PROFITABLE.

"No emphasis is too great in saying that expenditure on broadcasting is a wise and very economic investment by the Indian people for themselves, for their own all-round economic and social advancement. Our adverse circumstances form the most powerful argument for inaugurating a well planned, nation wide and progressive scheme of radio broadcasting." It must be admitted that as an educational and propagandist value, radio is unrivalled. We have daily examples of this from most of the European countries. There is Radio Vaticano sprouting forth the wonders of Roman Catholicism and Herr Hitler's colleagues telling us of the unfairness of France and Soviet Russia giving us the most sensible talks.

With all this before us, there is no reason why we should not profit by the experience of these countries, who have now more or less perfected the art of radio Broadcasting, and not make the same mistakes as they did.

The charts and other technical details given in this booklet are very clearly and simply served so that it does not require highly technical minds to grasp what the writer is trying to explain.

There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that the arguments put forward in this book are the soundest so far expounded, yet I cannot help feeling that it will need some years for selected men to study in foreign countries the technique and shift from what they learn the unnecessary items for our needs.

There is also ever present the dearth of talent in India, which will be one of the chief stumbling blocks for the successful working of this scheme.

This may be eventually overcome, but for such a scheme to be expected to work over night is asking for trouble. As the writer points out, none of the heads of any walk in life has taken Broadcasting in India seriously, as can be estimated by the use they have made of the Microphone during the years Government has had control of it. Only during this Jubilee week did we hear the Viceroy. During all the months of unrest, if only responsible persons had come forward and given their views as is done in other countries, a lot of misunderstanding might have been eradicated.

STATIONS.

Now with regard to the establishing of stations, it is ably pointed out that "there is no satisfactory alternative to high power and medium wave policy, ...which is determined by the day light receiving capabilities of the average receiver...." Those who have had excellent reception of high power shortwave may disagree with this and say that if the stations are of like power, shortwave, due to their being less affected by static, would be the preferable, and, as one having had such reception, I am inclined to agree with this view. However, there may be technical reasons for this which I am not aware of. In my opinion, the objection that highly elaborate apparatus would be required is not really so in the light of present day advances in circuits. But, if both day and night reception is fully tested under all conditions, before deciding on the power of the station, then whether it is short or medium or long waves would be immaterial. In my experience of the Bombay station reception as near as Nasik in the months of August to October, invariably the night reception has been poorer that the daylight one; there was also more static at night than in the afternoon and less fading. This is common experience and while Bombay was coming in in fits and starts nearly half a dozen European (German and Russian) were coming through at good strength!

In the map given on p. 10 the allocation of stations and power are as near perfect as can be expected on paper, as proper test may bring to light unseen difficulties in this selection. The 7.5 crore of rupees estimated is not a fabulous sum considering the several dud projects that have had money sunk into them! Everything could be made in India by either our own factories or by granting monopolies to foreign firms with the clause that after so many years the plant reverts to the State and they get their capital and a reasonable interest for their outlay.

It is very significant that the writer is emphatic that religion is best ignored from broadcasting. That is entirely my view as there is not the slightest doubt that so-called religion has done more for the splitting up of humanity and for putting one race against the other, and has been the cause of more blood-shed than all the wars put together.

I would certainly recommend this book to all those interested in this subject of Radio Broadcasting as a means of national reconstruction and to our National Leaders as worthy of serious thought.

D. R. D. WADIA,

U. S. CONGRESSMAN IS FED UP

Two months in the United States Congress has convinced Representative John S. McGroarty, former poet laureate of California, that there's no place like home.

"I ought to like a fight because I'm Irish," the Washington Post quotes him as saying, "but I don't like all this contention. And I don't want to come back."

As a sample of a congressman's trials, he displayed a letter he wrote a constituent. It read:

"One of the countless drawbacks of being in Congress is that I am compelled to receive impertinent letters from a jakass like you, in which you say I promised to have the Sierra Madre Mountains reforested and that I've been in Congress two months and haven't done it.

"Will you please take two running jumps and go to hell?"

Soviet Invents Plane With Auto Engine

Craft Developed After Long Experimentation Attains Speed Of 70 Miles

Russian experts after long experimentation announced to-day the development of an airplane powered by an ordinary light automobile engine. It is the type manufactured in great quantities by the Gorky motor factory.

The Soviet Government attaches great importance to the achievement, as it is expected to make flying available to civilians on a large scale. The new plane was constructed by a group of technical experts, including A. I. Pleskoff, noted glider pilot. It is a two-seater craft which operates on ordinary gasoline. In asmuch as it attains a speed of only seventy miles an hour, its chief value aside from touring is for training purposes.

It can be produced cheaply and in such quantities, the Russians said, as to allow distribution on collective farms as well as in urban centres. The plane has undergone successful tests, the makers said, and only a few changes were made in the engine to reduce the weight.

There is an immense interest in aviation in the Soviet Union. Thousands of civilians have learned to operate gliders and thousands have learned to make parachute jumps. Women's enthusiasm is marked.

The Russian air fleet is reputed to be one of the world's strongest but few figures have been made public on this arm of the Soviet Union's defence force of 1,000,000 men. It is generally believed to consist of more than 2,000 planes manned by trained pilots.

The manufacturing companies are understood to have reached a point where mass production is possible should the fleet need quick reinforcements. A fast new fighting plane has been developed. There are believed to be about 300 of these in service.

The bombardment group, about twice as large, also has a reputation for good performance. Dirigible experiments are going ahead. There is one large ship of this class and a number of smaller ones. General Umberto Nobile, Italian flier, is working with Russia in the building of these craft.

A considerable number of the Russian planes are concentrated in the Far East, where recent reports said a factory had been completed for producing these new ships. The bulk of the fleet, however, is in European Russia and would be quickly available for any possible action on Russia's western frontier.

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White teeth are essential to beauty. Clean your teeth with Odol, the toothpaste that is recommended by dentists; the toothpaste that is used by many world-famous beauties to protect the natural loveliness of their teeth.

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O. 3—35.

Hands Off The Unseen World

"Spiritualism" Is Fooling With The Infinite And Human Minds Are Too Puny To Do That With Safety, Says Sir Henry Lytton

I do not want anyone who reads this article to think I am opposed to any properly organised religious belief. I have every possible sympathy with the very natural human desire to be convinced that there really is survival after death. I can understand and share the grief of people who have lost their loved ones and who wish for some sign, however small, that they are happy, writes Sir Henry Lytton in "Anspers".

"I HAVE SEEN GHOSTS"

But this does not alter the fact that certain tendencies of Spiritualism during recent years and the immense increase in the numbers of those who dabble in occult matters merit only the strongest condemnation

It making this statement I am not governed by prejudice. I am not one of those materialists who "don't believe in ghosts." I am not foolish enough to think that occult manifestations are all imagination and hocus pocus.

On the contrary, I myself possess exceptional psychic powers. I have seen ghosts. I have foretold the future. Parlour tricks such as thought-reading and psychometry (the art of telling a person's character from some object he has owned) are child's play to me.

Over and over again prominent Spiritualists have urged me to join the movement and have assured me I could become an unsually gifted medium. But I have always steadfastly refused to have anything to do wit psychic practices. All such experiences have come to me unsought, and not for the world would I attempt to develop and cultivate such powers as I possess.

I will make one qualification. If I had felt impelled to devote my whole life to Spiritualism it might have been altogether a different matter. But I did not, and therefore I utterly declined to dabble in it as an amateur psychic investigator.

As I explained in my opening paragraph, this article is not an attack on those who sincerely and reverently devote their lives to Spiritualism. I may feel no desire to emulate them, but I can respect their point of view.

THEY RISK THEIR REASON

Where I do think the Spiritualists are in the wrong is in encouraging amateurs to fool with the psychic. If it were universally emphasised that mediumship demands a vocation, if manifestations were confined to the chosen few, and the rank and file did nothing but witness them in awe and reverence, this article would never have been written.

But that is not the case. All are encouraged to perform their own little miracles. All are urged to "take up" automatic writing or table rapping or to try to throw themselves into trances or to discover if they have mediumistic powers. And I say definitely that thousands of people are, inconsequence, fooling with forces that at any moment might blast them into madness or death.

Think of the slipshod, happy-go-lucky manner in which the average suburban matron "takes up" Spiritualism. Is it any wonder that in a terribly large number of cases, the victims become hysterical, neurotic, and even mentally unbalanced?

The point which is always overlooked or forgotten is that the human body itself is capable of all kinds of mysterious powers of which we in England know very little. In India and other countries of the East they have studied such matters deeply, and they approach them with respect. Only carefully selected individuals are allowed to penetrate their mysteries, and they undergo a long period of training and probation. But we, knowing nothing of the marvellous powers the spiri can unleash, rush in where angels fear to tread.

TOO AWFUL TO UNDERSTAND

If we saw a child playing with the switches of a great electrical installation we would cry out with horror and rush to snatch it from its dangerous pastime. Even if we knew nothing about electricity, we would realise that the child's innocent game might instataneously bring ruin, destruction, and death.

I know very little about occult matters, but I know enough to avoid forces and powers that are too awful for my comprehension, and to beg others to resist the fatal lure of the unknown.

I am profound believer in living and letting live, in allowing people to follow their own inclinations and fancies, but if any person over whom I had any sort of influence or control began to dabble in the occult I should oppose it with all the strength at my command.

The healthiest human virtue is faith. It is the expression of all that is sane, normal and worth while. Spiritualism is an utter negation of faith. It is the product of the mentality which is continually demanding signs and wonders. It is unhealthy and abnormal. The deeper one is drawn into it, the more dangerous it becomes. It is fooling with the infinite and human minds are too puny to do that with safety.

BRITAIN SPEEDS WAR MACHINERY

British "White Paper" which set off current European fireworks had the effect of stimulating parliament to provide for increases in appropriations for new equipment for army and navy. More of the armament illustrated above is to be provided as fast as it can be manufactured. Pictured are latest types of observation aeroplanes returning to H. M. S. Eagle, a double-barrelled anti-aircraft gun on the Eagle, and outfits which protect entire bodies of infantrymen from gas and flame attacks.

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The Charm No. 3 I received from you in June has served me well. Sd./- T. Raju Pillai, Dy. Supdt. of Police, Vizianagram.

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A Page About Women

COURT UPHOLDS NUDITY

No Longer Considered Indecent In Night Clubs, Says Magistrate

Two young women, charged by a patrolman with having given an indecent performance in which they walked off the floor without even a fan before 101 men at a waiters' club in New York, were dismissed by Magistrate Louis B. Brodsky.

"Nudity is no longer considered indecent in uptown night clubs and theatres," Magistrate Brodsky said in his discharging Miss Louise Wilson, 24, and Miss Dorothy Simms, 22, who had denied they disrobed. The Magistrate also released the 101 men arrested at the time of the raid recently and held in police stations overnight.

AN AMERICAN GIRL'S BUDGET

A complete wardrobe for the average American working girl is on display at the Industrial Arts Exposition in New York. It was assembled to fit the purse and requirements of a girl of 21 earning £5 a week and sharing a flat with another girl. Miss America's annual dress allowance is put at £52. Her wardrobe included—

An evening dress and summer and winter afternoon dresses costing approximately £3 10s. each.

A summer office dress costing £3 10s. and a winter office dress at £3.

A spring coat at £6 17s. 6d. and a spring suit at £3.

Four pairs of shoes ranging in price from 15s. to 25s. a pair, four hats costing from 6s. 6d. to 30s. each, and £5 worth of stockings.

Four handbags costing 11s. 6d. each, two girdles at 14s. each, and underwear costing 15s.

Two or three washable summer dresses are included at a total cost of 15s. while the wardrobe also includes a skirt, two sweaters, two blouses and four pairs of gloves. This typical American girl is not provided with a winter coat, evening wrap, or summer sports coat under the allowance of £52, her "costumiers" assuming she had these left over from the year before. Similarly it is assumed that some of the items in her wardrobe, such as her spring coat and some of her dresses, can be used the following year.

For cigarettes Miss America's budget includes the sum of £4 a year, which in America will buy her three packets, each containing twenty cigarettes, a week.

SWISS LOVERS KISS LENGTHILY

How long may a lovers' kiss last?

A Swiss court has just been asked to decide this point.

The tribunal of Le Locle, in the mountains of the Canton of Neuchatel, has dismissed a charge brought against a young man for kissing his sweetheart good-night in the street.

The gendarme who made the arrest did so, he said, because the kissing went on for a long time.

The young man concerned argued with the gendarme, whereupon the latter also charged him with interfering with a policeman in the execution of his duty.

But the sympathetic magistrate decided that interfering with courting couples was no duty of the police and that, therefore, the young man was not guilty.

A British "Sati"

Widow Commits Suicide To Join "Only Man I Ever Loved"

Draped in a Spanish shawl, her husband's first gift to her, Mrs. Helen Kempthorne (31), formerly of East Chapel Street, Mayfair, W., hanged herself in the same Brighton hotel in which she had spent her honeymoon, says the Brighton correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

Her "rope" was a white silk scarf, a present she had given her husband, who committed suicide in Brighton last May.

Every request she made in her farewell letters has been carried out. She is buried in her husband's grave, the Spanish shawl is round her, and with her is a package containing love letters from her husband, his photograph and his opera hat.

It was grief for him that caused her to take her life on Tuesday. They were deeply in love, but financial worries led him to take poison. The opera hat was symbolic of the life of care-free pleasure they led while the money lasted.

HEART IS BROKEN.

Several letters written by Mrs. Kempthorne were produced at the inquest when a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was recorded, but only two were read.

A letter to her dead husband, from which extracts only were read, was written just before she took her life.

It was addressed to "My own precious Wilfred" and signed "Mischief Pins," apparently a pet name by which he had known her. In it she said:

"I am coming to you now.... Your little Mischief's heart is absolutely broken. I do hope you are not cross with me for not coming before, but I did not have the courage....

"Not much longer. I will put on my Spanish shawl and then I shall look like your little Mischief. I have been trying all this week to do what I am now about to do....

"I was going to throw myself out of the window, but now I shall hang myself with your scarf—the one I gave you....

"Love to the Most Wonderful Husband a woman ever had."

The letter to the manager gave instructions for her burial and concluded:

"Now I hope to join the only man I have ever loved—loved with all my heart, body and soul as he loved me."

'Sleeping Beauty' Grows Wakeful

30 Year Old Chicago Woman Regains Consciousness After 17 Months

After three lost years, the "Sleeping Beauty" of Chicago's suburban Oak Park is wakeful, eyes wide and alert to catch what is happening in the dim world around her.

The medical log of Patricia Maguire's slow recovery was made on April 3 in the first report of her physician, Dr. Eugene F. Traut, to the medical profession. It appeared in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

On February 15, 1932, Miss Maguire dropped into the baffling sleep of acute epidemic encephalitis. She was 30 years old on Monday.

For 17 months, Dr. Traut asserted "there have been signs of returning intelligence. During the night she is apparently in a deep, natural sleep. She has recently been awake for eight or 10 hours of the day, with the eyes open and an alert expression."

The physician revealed for the first time that, despite regular massages that have kept her muscles firm and strong, one leg has become shorter than the other. The right is now an inch shorter than the left, and its circumference at the thigh an inch less.

He related incontrovertible evidence of the awakening, however slow, "She will blink her eyes if a finger is thrust at them. If her arm or leg is rotated and she is directed to hold the extremity still after 20 rotations, she will stiffen the arm or leg at the proper time without being informed of the number of rotations made."

JAP. POLITICIANS DECIDE TO FREE COURTEZAN

She Was Once Rescued By Dutch Tourist's Generosity

The story of the liberation of a young woman from the Yoshiwara licensed quarter last fall by a Dutch tourist who upon paying for her freedom, continued his round the world trip, now has a sequel, writes the "Japan Times."

The young woman, Miss Miyo Hosoyo, whose good manners and natural refinement won the heart of the tourist, was given Y500 for her personal expenses after Y2,000 was paid for her freedom.

She then went to live with her mother in Miyoshi-cho, Honjo, but after a month of frugal but sober life, she was extremely unhappy. Her sister, of whom she was particularly fond, remained an inmate of the licensed district. Miss Hosoya could not smile or be joyous for with her at all times was the thought of her sister's pitiful life, the details of which she knew only too well.

Finally, after a torturous two more weeks passed, she sold herself to raise cash to win her sister's freedom. But to keep faith with her Dutch benefactor, she made up her mind not to become a prostitute but to follow the geisha calling.

The story of her sacrifice became known and public spirited men, including several politicians, became interested. Among these were Dr. Yetsujiro Uyehara, vice-speaker of the House of Representatives who was born in the same province as the young woman. With Messrs. Jiro Hoshijima and Hikosaburo Kurihara, both members of the House of Representatives and of the Purity League, he decided to help her. They reasoned that if she were left in her present calling, not only would the goodwill of the Dutch tourist prove in vain but also discredit would be reflected on the Japanese as a people for neglecting a fellow countrywoman.

Mr. Hoshijima was made chairman of the committee to help the young woman and Mr. Nakayama of the Japan Tourist Bureau and Mr. Ichikawa, head of the Asakusa Geisha

ENGLAND'S GIRL WIDOWS

72 Under 20 Years And 11 Divorced While Still In Teens

The four years' work of analysing the population of England and Wales at the 1931 census has just been completed.

In the 39,952,377 total population there were 366,486 Scots living in England and Wales.

Those with Irish Free State nationality numbered 303,676, with 86,741 in the London area.

Out of a total population of 2,593,392 in Wales and Monmouthshire, only 97,932 spoke Welsh alone, and only 811,329 both English and Welsh.

BOY WIDOWERS.

The analysis also reveals that at the time of the census there were in Britain 43,912 Poles—the largest number of foreigners—36,133 Russians, 37,420 Americans, 3,972 people who were born at sea, and 139,248 who did not state their birthplace.

Married men totalled 8,489,813, 718,856 widowed, and 13,546 divorced.

There were sixteen youths under twenty who were widowers and nine who had been divorced.

The number of married women was returned as 8,603,598, those widowed 1,782,517, and those divorced 19,169.

Seventy-two were widows before reaching the age of twenty, and eleven had been divorced while still in their 'teens.

House Keepers' Guild have volunteered to locate her.

When she is found, this group of public spirited citizen will start a subscription fund in the young woman's behalf.

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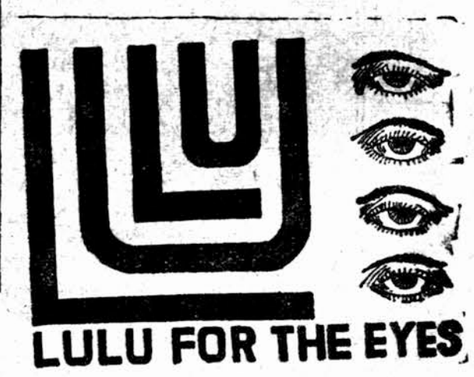

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DON'T MISS YOUR COPY

DIET OF OYSTER-SHELL AND SOAP AS GOUT CURE

Home Remedies In Eighteenth Century England

If you had lived in an English village during the eighteenth century, and suffered from gout your physician might have advised you to swallow two ounces of soap a day for three months—besides oyster-shell or egg-shell powder.

For small-pox you would have been given a black powder made from 30 to 40 toads burnt in a new pot. A daily half-pint of liquor made by boiling mistletoe berries and leaves in ale was an admirable specific for fits—at least, according to the village doctor.

Miss Rosamund Bayne-Powell, who quotes these remedies in her new book, "Engish Country Life in the Eighteenth Century," explains that in those days a man could set up as an apothecary with little or no experience, and without any kind of examination.

These "medical men" gave extraoridnary medicines. Besides those already quoted, there was the cure for "rheumatic pains" proposed to Lord Egmont.

"This day," he says, "I visited Mr. John Temple, who gave me for my rheumatic pains a bottle of right old verjuice, and advised me to take a glass of it with a toast in it every morning fasting, and going to bed to rub my joints with it."

In cases of malignant fever one merely applied a live tench to the feet for twelve hours. After this the tench was 'buried quietly' and the patient would "soon recover." For hysteria the back was "well whipped with a bunch of green nettles."

Every sort of impostor flourished, and the country people flocked to "white witches" and to quacks. Steele recorded in the "Tatler" that he had seen "twenty mountebanks who have given physic to the Czar of Muscovy. The Grand Duke of Tuskany escapes no better. The Elector of Brandenburg is likewise a very good patient."

It was considered possible to transfer an illness from a human being to an animal. Thus a fit of ague could be cured by giving a dog a cake of salted bran; the dog would then get the ague and the fever would leave the patient.

Smallpox, which claimed more victims than any other disease was regarded in the eighteenth century much as measles is nowadays; "almost everyone had it, though given reasonable care none need die of it."

"Whether its greater virulence was due to the increase of drunkenness," adds Miss Bayne-Powell "or whether it was entering upon a severe phase, we do not know. Very few escaped from it and many were disfigured for life by it.

"'Must have had the smallpox was a very common item in adverticements for servants."

It is strange to find that Roger Grant, who was Queen Anne's oculist' had been originally a tinker Although it was said that William Reed, "mountebank, oculist, and sworn operator for the eyes" could not read, he managed to get a knighthood and to keep his own chariot."

Aluminium Ware "Perfectly Safe And Harmless"

Scientific Investigations Fail To Disclose Risks In Use Of Vessels For Cooking Purposes

A year or two back aluminium cooking utensils were almost ubiquitous both in the ordinary household and in many large-scale kitchens. Today, however, many people while appreciating the advantage of their lightness in weight and ease of cleaning, are a little doubtful whether from the health point of view they are wise in continuing to use them. Not knowing where to apply for really reliable and unbiased information, they have in many cases "scrapped" all aluminium cooking pans and replaced them by those of some other type. Those anxious for information on the subject may be interested to know that a discussion between leading chemists, physiologists, medical men and others was held a year or so ago and, after thorough investigation and full consideration of all the facts, the conclusion reached was that in the light of modern knowledge aluminium saucepans are perfectly safe and harmless, says "New Health."

Leading investigators in other countries have come to the same opinion, although it is recognised that there may be here and there some few individuals with some unusual idiosyncracy for whom perhaps some other alternative is preferable. Such persons are, however, undoubtedly in the minority and the average household can safely be advised to continue using aluminium pans for cooking.

Apart from its many other obvious advantages, not forgetting its moderate price, aluminium is one of the metals least acted on by food acids. For Jam and pickle-making it is ideal and for the latter purpose in particular definitely preferable to brass, copper or cheap enamelware. Copper, and brass also in that it contains copper, is unsuitable for making pickles and chutneys, for with vinegar, which contain acetic acid, there is always the possibility that traces of a very poisonous salt, copper acetate, may be formed. Cheap enamel ware also has the disadvantage that soluble lead compounds are often present, and it is very undesirable to consume these, for lead is unfortunately a cumulative food poison.

AND HOW TO CLEAN THEM.

Many people are needlessly worried because the interior of their aluminium saucepans is apt to become slightly blackened in use. The discolouration, which is quite harmless, is thought to be due to the traces of iron almost invariably found in commercial aluminium. If it is desired to remove the marks, however, this is easily accomplished by boiling up with a little vinegar and water or other acid such as cut used halves of lemons. On the whole, however, it is almost preferable not to bother about the stain, for it soon forms again, and also any very slight and entirely harmless chemical action there may be is only enhanced if too vigorous cleaning is resorted to and a fresh metallic surface continually exposed.

Most readers are probably aware that in the ordinary way soda should be avoided for cleaning aluminium vessels as it exerts a marked chemical action. At times when soda seems to be really demanded for a very greasy pan pan with badly burnt on food a safe way of using it is to mix with proportion of water glass such as used for egg preservation, as this prevents the chemical action which would otherwise take place.

For the outsides of pans, a fine steel wool can be recommended, and if a very fine lustre is desired, a final rub with powdered whitening or silver polish is suggested.

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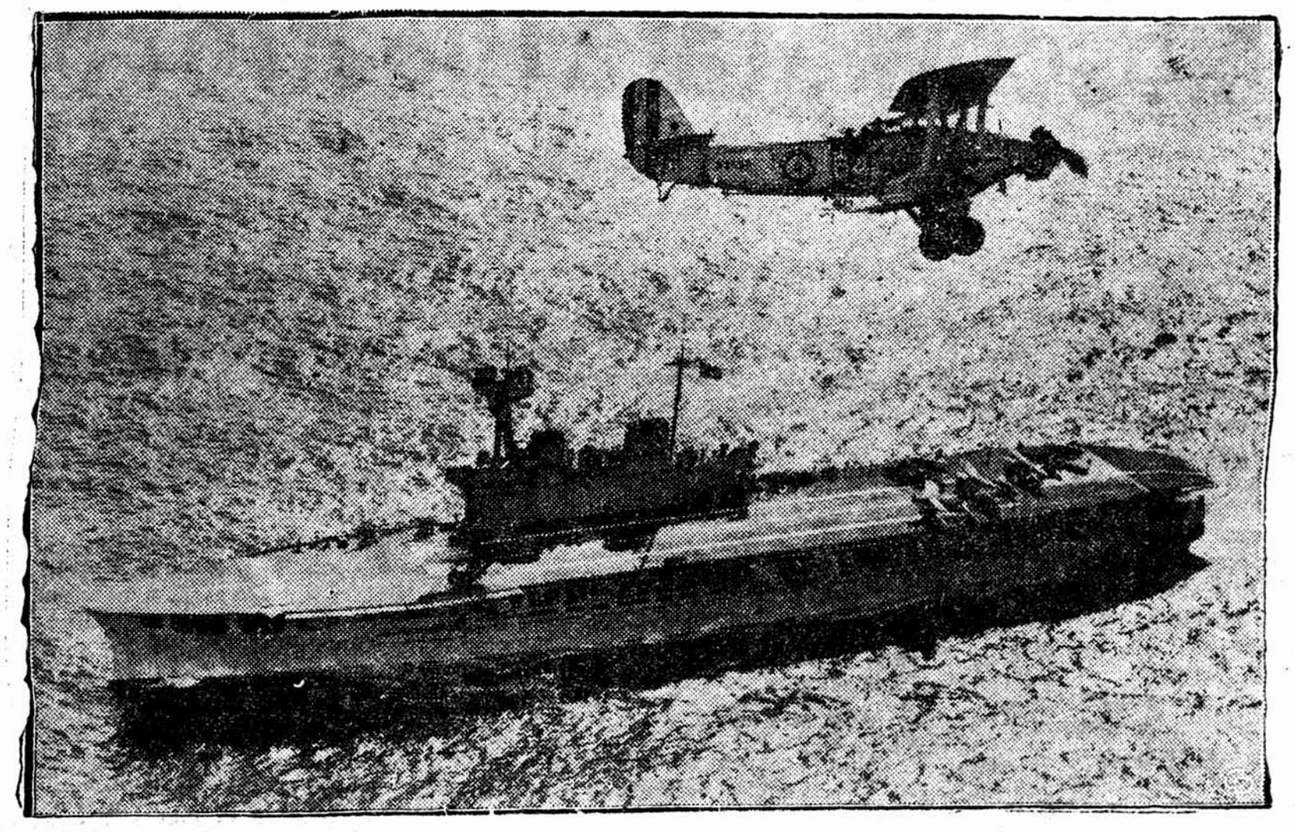
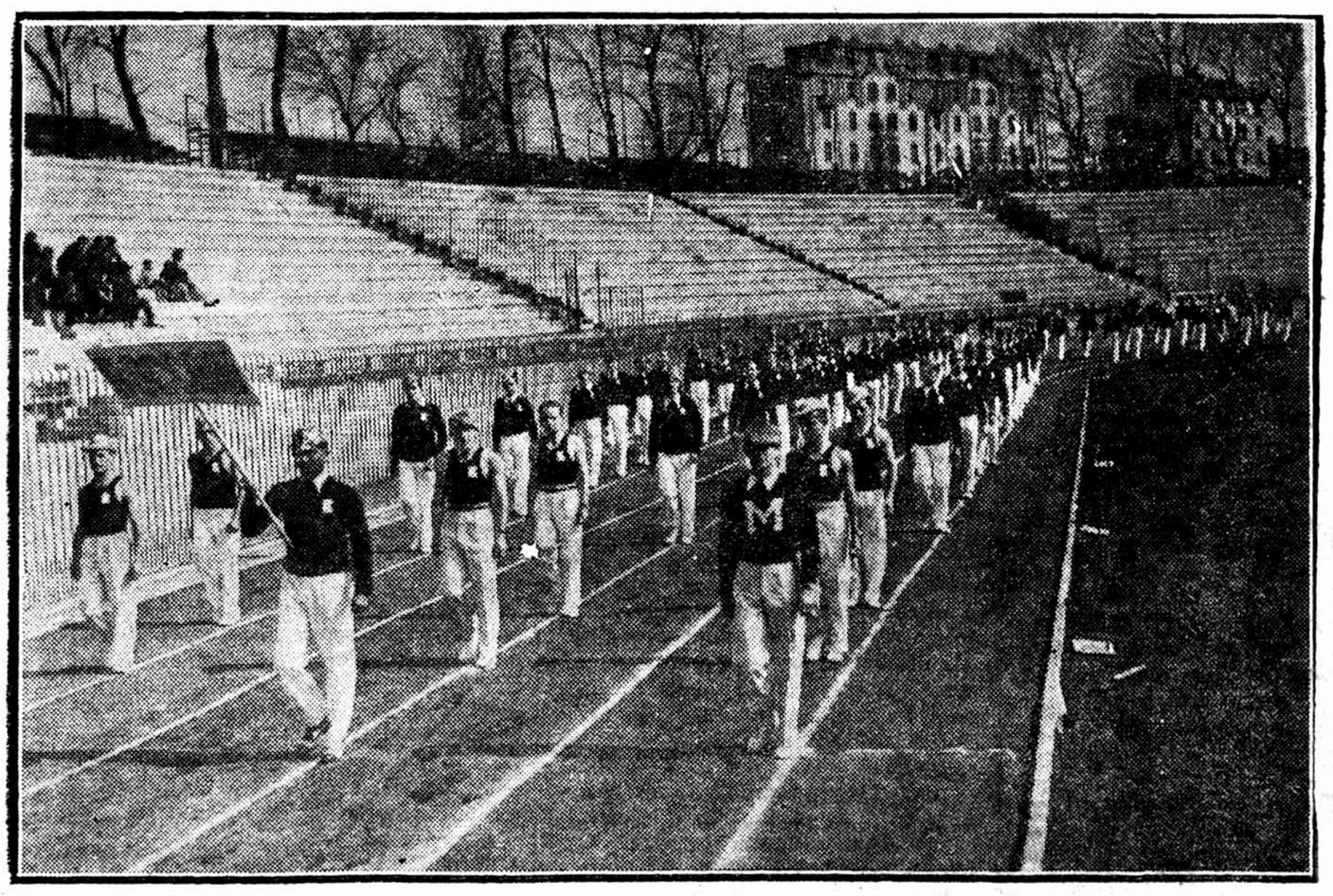
GERRY WILSON

A furore was raised throughout England when Golden Miller, last year's winner and heavily backed to win this year's Grand National, threw his jockey Gerry Wilson, at a comparatively easy fence, saving bookmakers huge sums. Pictures were shown revealing the horse made a good landing as Wilson fell off, but the jockey explained that his horse faltered as he took the jump, unseating him. Miss Dorothy Paget, Golden Miller's owner, reiterated her faith in the jockey and allowed him to ride her horse the next day. He failed again.

BRITISH NAVY HOLDS MANOEUVRES



With a new crisis in Europe, England is pepping up her naval and air forces. In a recent mimic "war," the Home fleet and the Mediterranean fleet engaged in pitched battle for eight days. Photo shows enemy Baffin aeroplane attacking aeroplane carrier, H.M.S. Eagle. It is supposed to drop bombs and make a getaway. The manoeuvres were held in the Atlantic.



University Students of Milan assembled during the first week of last month to celebrate the opening of the sports season which begins in Spring. Photo shows Mr. Devisinhji N. Vala of Bhavnagar, leading the students' procession. Mr. Devisinhji, who is an ex-student of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, is a scholar of Sgr. Mussolini, having won his scholarship to study for Commerce and Economics in the University of Milan, otherwise known as the Bocconi University.

SHORT WAVE SAVES LIFE

Wife Hears Husband Raided By Gangsters, Calls Police And Rushes To His Assistance

Mr. Philip Weintraub is a dentist and also a short-wave wireless enthusiast. This avocation probably saved his life.

Mrs. Weintraub, sitting at home knitting, was listening-in on her wireless set to her husband broadcasting from his office. She heard him identify himself to another enthusiast in a nearby suburb.

Dr. Weintraub: "Hello, 9JJF. This is W9SZW. Nice cold spell we're having."

9JJF: "Sure is, all right."

Dr. Weintraub: "Wait a minute, there's someone at the door."

A Husky Voice: "Put up your hand and give us your dough (money)."

Dr. Weintraub: "Don't shoot! Don't shoot!"

Sounds of scuffling and grunts.

First Husky Voice: "Lock him in that closet."

Second Husky Voice: "But what if he croaks?"

First Husky Voice: "Let him croak."

Mrs. Weintraub called the police, snatched her hat and ran to the office. With the aid of the janitor she broke open the door. Her husband, gagged and gasping, staggered out. The gag was removed.

Dr. Weintraub: "Hello, 9JJF. I've just been robbed and nearly killed. If my wife hadn't been listening-in, I would have smothered to death. I'm going home."

9JJF. "Okay."

FORGOTTEN POET

£1,000 Gift To Sir William Watson From Admirer

Sir William Watson, last of the great Victorian poets and now almost forgotten, has been left £1,000 by an American whom he met for only half an hour.

The American, Mr. Albert Whitin, also left £500 each to Sir William's daughters, Rhona and Geraldine.

Sir William, stricken in health, and with only a small Civil List pension and the proceeds of a £3,000 fund raised by famous literary men to help him, says he is not interested in money.

"My husband has only recently returned from a nursing home," Lady Watson told me to night at their house at Rottingdean.

GIVEN FIRST EDITIONS.

"He has heart trouble. Although he has expressed no interest in the thousand pounds it will be extremely useful.

"We first heard of Mr. Whitin when we were living in Westmorland. Lady Crewe's sister in her will left him some signed first editions of my husband's works. Mr. Whitin wrote saying how much he admired the poetry, but Sir William did not reply as he never answers letters.

"But I did. Three years later, in 1927, Mr. Whitin, an elderly, white-haired man, came to see us.

"He stayed half an hour and although we had had more letters we did not see him again.

"Each Christmas he would send the girls presents."

Descendent Of Confucius Found

Korean Farmer Is 76th In Line From Noted Sage And Declares There Are 5,800 Families Of Confucian Lineage In Different Districts

The 76th lineal descendant of the great sage Confucius has been found living in Chosen as a farmer in the Keiki district in the person of one Ko Sai-ho.

The discoverer of this fact is the eminent authority on Chinese literature, Dr. Unokichi Hattori of Tokyo.

Enquiries of the 77th descendant who lives in Chufu in the province of Shantung were made through the foreign office and the descent of Ko from the philosopher was proved to be exact from the genealogical tree which is kept there.

It has also been discovered that there are no less than 5,800 families of Confucian lineage in Chosen, all of whom are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Dr. Hattori has invited Ko Sai-ho to attend a meeting of Confucian scholars which is to take place here on April 28, at which a revival of Oriental spiritual culture will be discussed.

A new Confucian temple was recently erected at Yushima in the Hongo ward, Tokyo at an appropriation of 500,000 yen to take the place of the original temple which was destroyed by the earthquake in 1923. The new temple will be visited by the Emperor of Manchukuo when he pays his visit to the Japanese capital, on April 13.

A dedication ceremony will be held in the near future which will be honoured by the presence of Prince Fushimi honorary president of the Confucius Temple re-erection association.

The Moscow State Theatre For Children

By A. AZIZ AZAD

Children in the Soviet Union receive the best possible treatment for they are looked upon as the foundation of the socialistic state; as the most useful and reliable elements for the future communistic society. How then could such privileged citizens, the children, be neglected in this country, the country that is building socialism?

As was pointed out in previous sketches of this series, the theatre in Soviet Russia does not serve as a mere means of amusement, or of killing time, but does huge and indespensible educational and cultural work. Hence it is an important instrument not only in the entertainment of the young citizen of this Young Republic, but in the proper training of the children.

Before the time of the Revolution there was nothing in Russia that could be called a children's theatre. However, in Moscow and in other large towns of the Empire, special day-performances for children of the rich were held in the theatre on the eve of the national holidays and religious festivals. These performances were organized with but one aim; to earn more money for the proprietor of the theatre. There was no pedagogical or artistic objective beyond that of business.

The play performed on such occasion has nothing in it to suit the taste or psychology of the children viewing it, nor did the actors know the right way of approaching the youngsters. The stage properties and scenery was worn and scrapped odds and ends; the dialogue could be understood only by grown-ups; while the play itself dealt with such themes as love, intrigue, and murder. As a rule the actors were unskilled, had no ability, or were beginners. Of what use, then, could such performances be to the children? Not only did it spoil the taste of the child, but it was harmful both from the moral and pedagogical standpoint.

PLANNED AT THE OUTSET

In the very first days after the revolution, the educational authorities of the new regime in Russia worked out an extensive plan for the training and educating of the children based on the most up-to-date pedagogical methods determined by science. Religion and fantasy were eliminated from the school text-books which were compiled on materialistic and scientific lines. It was established at the same time that proper attention be paid to scientifically bringing up the children, and of finding the correct forms of amusement for them.

In 1918 a special department was established in the Moscow Soviet (Municipality) for carrying on theatrical and musical work among the children. The department was placed under the supervision of Madame Natalya Sats, and able, well read, highly educated lady who has perfect pedagogical training, and who has made a deep steady of child psychology.

"Deo," as the new children's section was called, developed its activities rapidly. It gathered around itself story-tellers, musicians, singers, ballet dancers, and all who had something to offer for the pedagogical amusement of the children. In the first stages of its existence "Deo" organized, almost daily, spectacles, concerts, and performances for the chilren not only in Moscow, but also in the vicinity, and in factories, clubs, and halls of large buildings.

"Deo" influenced the academic theatres of Moscow to perform once a week especially for the children. The Art Theatre of Moscow staged "Blue Bird"; the Grand Opera and Ballet Theatre gave a performance of the ballet "The Huchback's Horse"; and the Korsh Theatre, the play: "Alinur." All of these and a number of other plays were shown at the best Moscow Theatres to the children without any cost. Tickets were distributed among the children of the poor people free. The poor classes of Russia had never seen the inside of the academic theatres, for they were inaccessible even to the majority of the middle class. Yet here were their children frequenting these same theatres, and not paying a penny.

Although the activities of "Deo" increased daily, it was soon discovered that the methods by which it was serving the children were not the ones demanded and desired by the children themselves. Neither the concerts and performances at random, or the special children performances in the academic theatres could fulfil what was really required by the young spectators. The ideology, and the pedagogical and art value of what was presented to the children from the stage of the famous Russian Theatres was inadequate. The children require plays that fitted to their mentality and taste; they require music that could reach their ear and their mind; they require scenery simple and within their understanding; and they required plays that extended their general knowledge and moral nourishment. The existing repertoire could not respond to any of the abovementioned demands of the children. Consequently, the only way out of this situation was, it was found, to open a special theatre for children which would meet all the needs of the children.

It was in that very same year of 1918 that a Children's Theatre was opened in Moscow. This theatre has come to be unique not only in the Soviet Unioin, but throughout the entire world, for this, the first special theatre for children, was founded in Moscow.

The theatre was organized and directed by Madame Sats with the direct support and encouragement of the State, and a suitable hall to house the theatre provided. But the problem of running the theatre on suitable and desirable lines for the children proved to be an enormous and most difficult task. Where were suitable plays to stage for children to be found? And where were the properly qualified actors, musicians, decorators, and artists that would suit the taste and psychology of the children?

CHILDREN ASSERT THEMSELVES

It was because of these great difficulties that the theatre kept operating one way or another for a full three years, unable to crystalize into a real children's theatre with a definite and lasting programme. It was a sort of combined theatre of "Petrushka," marionettes, Chinese shadow pictures, and other similar forms of entertainment. It was obvious that the children did not enjoy or admire the things that they saw at the theatre, they were looking forward to something better. They wanted to have a theatre of their own where they could see things alive, dynamic, moving, laughing, accompanied with the proper music. These thoughts they expressed in the hundreds of letters which they wrote to the directors of their own first children's theatre.

Later the theatre introduced ballet specially suited to the taste of the children. This was admired by them ar more than even the puppet shows and the rest, but it was shortly discovered by the theatre's pedagogues that ballet alone cannot satisfy the demand of the young speculators, and that different movements and music in the ballet variously affect children of various ages. Thus once again the change of policy failed to meet the desires and demands of the children of the various ages.

One year of research work proved that the only performances liable to satisfy the children was the kind of performances that combined all the forms of art: prose, poetry, song, movement, music, and decoration, in short, a drama containing a little but of all the abovementioned. And the research work proved correct. When the first play: "Maugli" was performed, it was immediately felt that the desired aim had been reached, and that the children's Theatre had found the right path upon which to trod.

Although the main difficulty was overcome, that of determining what form for the spectacle should take, other difficulties remained that were no less serious. These were the problem of finding suitable plays to stage, and of finding skilled actors to play in these plays. After a considerable amount of efforts both of these difficulties were overcome. In solving the first problem, a study was made of all children's literature published at home and abroad, but with not much results. After this various writers of Russia who had particular pedagogical training were asked to write plays for the theatre. This experiment proved somewhat successful, and during the course of several years a number of plays were acquired by the theatre, some of which were staged with considerable success.

The other problem. that of finding skilled actors, was solved when, during the course of several years, a number of talented young actors were trained. They now play in the theatre and are great favourites of their young spectators. The theatre has also determined the proper form of music and scenery for the stage, thus perfecting its performances to the highest stage.

Like other theatres of the U.S.S.R. the Children's Theatre works on the general communistic principle: "To become an active instrument of communistic nourishment and to help with all possible means in the socialistic construction." In accordance with this principle, the Children's Theatre aims at activizing its young spectators not only during the performance, but also after it. The children must put into practice, and use in life, what they have learned during the performance. The play always ends as a rule in a very joyous and promising fashion, and it must be such that the children learn to remove all obstacles in the way of their life in the same manner that was shown in the play. However, the end must not be too simple that it contains no moral, creating rather a feeling of indifference on the part of the children. Every performance must be such as to give new impulse to the child's impulse.

DAILY PROBLEMS

In the performance, the daily problems confronting the youngsters at home and in school is presented in such manner that he is helped in solving the difficulties in his way. Every play in the theatre is full of moral, is filled with life, and is of interest to a child. The plays are not based on dead or fantastic material, but rather on facts, on the every day life. It is for that reason that they are so alive, so dynamic. Every play is worked out from the ideological, the artistic and the pedagogic standpoint. In this manner the children are convinced, in a very fascinating way, of the correctness of what has been presented before them on the stage.

Some of the plays presented at the Children's Theatre include: "Mr. Bubel and the Worm"; by S. Zoschenko; "In the Eternal Ice," by U. Bolotov; "Adventures of Stenka Rastrepkin"; "The Negro Boy and a Monkey" by Madame Sats and Mr. Rozanov; "Chronomobile of Professor Ivanov," by S. Rozanov; "Fritz Bauer," by V. Selikoov and Madame Sats; "Robinsons from the Altai," by N. Shostakov; "Gulgidze," by the same writer. "One, Two, Ready"; "About the Dzuba," by Sats; "Liagavi," by Venritskaya; "How Kolka went to Brazil," by Harms; "Buzonada," by L. Bochkin; "Katie's Journey over the Big Map of the 5 Years Plan," by S. Rozanov; "Alarm," by Barto; "We are Strength"; "The Real Pysoletariat"; "Cracking"; "Beat the Fight Drum"; "The Battle has Begun," and a number of others.

Of great pedagogical interest in the manner in which the theatre carries on its work in addition to its performaces it gives daily, and on some occasions, twice daily. The theatre itself is situated on one of the most fashionable streets of Moscow, and in a beautifully equipped and nicely planned building. Besides the main hall in which the play is performed, there are several halls in which exhibitions are staged. One of these exhibitions as a rule illustrates the play to be performed, and before the play begins, in the same hall a lecture is given which describes to the youngsters the content, artistic value, the music, and above all, the aim of the play which they are about to see. Discussion and even dispute follow the lecture, for the children are very interested and want to express their opinions. For children of younger age, plays accompanied by music and led by instructors are given, and every effort is made to amuse and entertain the children.

The children's Theatre is visited by children ranging in age from 6 to 16. Performances are so scheduled that children of one age are enabled to visit the theatre at the same time to see the performance meant for that age.

Headed by Madame Sats, who founded and led it, the theatre has gathered around itself a number of well qualified actors and actresses who have specialized in the playing before children only Madame E D Volkova is the chief of the pedagogical section; Mr. L D Polovinkin is the head of the musical section; Mr. K. T. Swarozhich is the chief of the actors division, and Mr. E. N. Vasiliev is one of the regiesseurs. The following are well known, popular actors of the Children's Theatre: Messrs. M. M. Bshenko; B P. Galenbek; A. D. Novikov; F. S. Beresov: N. N. Starchenko; while the following are its stars actresses: K. P. Kureneva; N. B. Ostapova: T. P. Bobrova: O. M. Soloveva: T. Ivakinskaya; N. M. Ovasyanikova; V. N. Lebedeva; V. A. Pavlova; L. M. Shalanina; and P. Ureva.

SOCIAL EVOLUTION

The organization of the theatre such as the State theatre for Children in Moscow is one of the original ideas which came as a result of the great social Revolution that took place in Russia. The Soviet Union is to be envied for such a cultural and pedagogical institution as the Children's Theatre. I have visited this theatre and sat among the young spectators watching their restlessness while waiting for the curtain to rise, and then seeing how quite they are, so that there is not even a whisper, all throughout the performance. I was surprised to see the supreme interest with which these little citizens of the Soviet Union watched the performance. As they attentively watched the actors, I sat watching them to see how they reacted to this or to part of the play, what they thought of the words and movements of the actors, the music, etc. And I saw that they clearly understood what was going on on the stage. They applauded, laughed, or hushed at just the right moment and as the occasion required all of which showed how developed they are. In my opinion no child of any other country could be so developed as the young children of this country. This is undoubtedly due to the scientific and proper methods of education and nourishment practiced in this country.

BURGLARS APE 'ARSENE LUPIN

Two burglars almost managed to complete a job in true Arsene Lupin style, but a policeman decided to look under the bed at the last minute and folled them.

The pair entered a Brooklyn house while a small bridge party was in progress.

They started to divest the bridge-players of their jewelry, but the shrill sound of police car sirens suddenly rent the air. Somebody had managed to communicate with the law.

"Pretend we're part of the party," one of the burglars growled "I pass," "tow spades," "one no trump" and so forth.

Frightened, one of the guests told the officers that there was nothing to the report which they had received of a robbery at the house. In the middle of the explanation one of the burglars leaned towards the hostess's daughter and ordered: "Treat me like your boy-friend."

Nervously, she smiled at him. The other burglar started to cut the cards and prepared to deal another "hand."

Apparently satisfied, the police started to leave, but one of them suddenly thought to peep under a bed.

He spotted a gun.

The hostess then hysterically denied that the weapon was hers and pointed out the robbers. They were removed to gaol. Diamonds had proved unlucky for them.

The March Of Science

Bird-man Of Russia

Soviet Airman, Equipped With Artificial Wings, Jumps from Airplane

(BY AZIZ AZAD.)

MOSCOW, April 21.

Parachute jumping in Russia has been a popular branch of sport and amusement for Soviet youth. Now much work is being done in respect to jumping from airplanes at great heights by means of wings.

Just recently the first attempt, and successful at that, was made in Moscow by one of the pioneer parachute jumpers by means of artificial wings. Mr. Gregory Schmidt, prominent Soviet parachute jumper, was the first in this country, and third in the world, to jump from an airplane and land on earth by means of artificial wings. It was his 106th jump from an airplane.

Schmidt jumped from an altitude of 1500 meters. As soon as he jumped from the cock-pit he felt a curious feeling as he dropped forward a distance of one kilometer. He then took control and by means of the wings changed the direction of his fall and flew a distance of 2 kilometers in 45 seconds, making a descent of 900 meters. Nearing the ground, Schmidt pulled the ring of his parachute and was safely lowered to earth.

The wings used by Schmidt were made by Soviet scientists and prove to be superior to those used in America on two previous occasions, one of which resulted in the death of the flyer flyod Dern, who was smashed to death.

At present research work is going on in order to further improve the flying wings. Schmidt intends to make another flight on May 7th and later more frequently. It is hoped that the wings will be brought to such stage of perfection that they will be used as a normal means of [illegible] in the near future. In the meantime fashion that parachute jumping is now popular in the USSR.

Enigma Of Cosmic Rays Deepens

Possibly They Come From Distant Nebulae Or From Novae, Says Philadelphia Scientist

For years studies of the cosmic rays have been made by physicists of eminence urder the auspices of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. One of these is Dr. Thomas H. Johnson, assistant director of the Bartol Research Foundation, Phiadelphia. He told a Washington audience recently the conclusions that he has reached, one of them on the source of the rays.

The origin of the cosmic rays is one of the great enigmas of our time. They come from all parts of the heavens. Partly for this reason Dr. Johnson aligns himself with those who hold that the nebulae that lie beyond the Milky Way are the probable sources of the rays.

Professor W. Kolhoerster, one of the German pioneers in this field, holds a different view. He has suggested that perhaps the rays come from novae, stars that suddenly burst forth only to fade again. Such a star appeared in the constellation Hercules last year. Professor Kolhoerster seized the opportunity to make measurements. He thought that he detected an increase in the intensity of the cosmic rays amounting to 1 to 2 per cent.

In a letter to the editor of Nature, Professor W. H. McCrea of the Imperial College of Science and Technology (London) analyzes the conditions mathematically and at least partially supports Kolhoerster. He sees no reason why cosmic rays should not be ejected when a star collapses from a state of large volume and low temperature to one of small volume and high temperature. Still, to this skeptical comentator, an increase of cosmic-ray activity of only 1 to 2 per cent. seems well within the region of the error that must be allowed for when measurements of this kind are made.—"New York Times."

VACCINE FROM EGGS

They Will Take Place Of Calves In Smallpox Virus Transfer

The smallpox vaccine that the doctor rubs into a bleeding scratch that he has made in your arm comes from calves. The bellies of the calves are shaved and inoculated with lymph from the pocks of human beings. As the virus is transplanted from calf to calf it loses some of its virility so that it can be transferred to a human being without danger. The vaccine is made from the ground vesicles that are picked from the infected calf's belly writes the "New York Times."

No one has ever seen a smallpox germ. It is so small that it is invisible in the most powerful microscope. That it exists can hardly be doubted. Unlike a visible bacterium, it cannot thrive in an artificial culture or "soup". It must have a living cell to feed upon.

An immense amount of work has been done to find a living medium in which this invisible smallpox germ will thdive. Drs. Li and Rivers of the Rockefeller Institute found that the eight-day-old embryo of chicken eggs would do. The virus thus grown could be transplanted from animal to animal and and even used successfully in vaccinating against small-pox.

Four years ago this work inspired Drs. Goodpasture, Woodruff and Buddingh to go still further and use the egg directly. They pierced a small hole in the shell and injected a little of the virus into the skin of the egg. The hole was then closed with a piece of mica. In a few days there was a cloudiness. Little spots of blood were seen. The virus was thriving Not only this but it could be transplanted from egg to egg, the virus from one serving to infect four others.

Ever since this triumph a score of experimenters have demonstrated the effectiveness of this eddbred virus, among them Professor Enquire Paschen of the Hamburg Institute for Ship and Tropical Diseases, the man who discovered little bodies in the virus now recognized as the actual smallpox excitants. All the bother of dealing with animals and embryonic tissue is swept away. Dr. Lehman has recentl established a record of thirty-six transplantations from egg to egg. He says the virus loses no potency in the "passage."

It looks as if smallpox vaccine will be taken in the future from inoculated eggs instead of calves' bellies.

GERMS IN THE NEWBORN

Presence Of Strange Bacteria Puzzles Microbiologists

The Capps Prize 500 dollars is given each year for the most meritorious medica research completed within two years of his graduation by one who has been a student of a medical school in Chicago. This year's prize goes to Dr Lars F. Gulbrandsen of the University of Illinois for having apparently discovered that, hardly has a new-born baby had a chance to blink its eyes and look out upon the world, when bacteria taken possession of it. Not the ordinary bacteria with which microbiologsts are familiar but extraorinary ones which seem to play some part in the scheme of defence.

How these bacteria get into the blood and tissues of a new-born baby is still a matter of speculation. The obvious routes are the intestines and the mouth. To test his inference Gulbrandsen fed guinea pigs at birth with purse cultures of disease germs. Fifteen minutes later the organisms were in the tissue.

But as we hae said these bacteria are "different." Transplanted to a healthy animal, they do not produce the expected disease. Nor can they be found in the tisues of adult guinea pigs or grown in the usual laboratory "soup."

Is this 'dissociation change" as it is called evidence of some strange defensive hitherto unrecognised? Gulbrandsen thinks so. A field of investigation is opened up that may lead to important discoveries about resistance to infection.

HISTORIC TELESCOPE CLOCKS THE PLEIADES

Six seven-year-old photographic plates and a thirteen-inch photographic telescope, used in an experiment, in 1863, by the American astronomer, Lewis Morris Rutherfurd, were chief actors in a drama of the skies enacted recently, results of which were announced last month.

In the hands of Prof. Jan Schilt, Executive Officer of the Department of Astronomy at Columbia University, the aged telescope has been made to reveal that the stars of the "Pleiades" are in motion with relation to each other. This contradicts a notion widely held that the "Pleiades" constitute a star-cluster, the members of which are all moving in unison.

When Rutherfurd finished his telescope, one of the first photographic instruments of its kind in this country, he took approximately 3,000 photographs of sky-objects, and later turned them over to Columbia, together with his historic telescope.

Professor Schilt sighted the aged instrument upon the "Pleiades" and made photographs as nearly as possible duplicating the sixty-seven-year-old plates exposed by Rutherfurd. When the plates were compared it was found that the stars had moved in the interval, in different directions, and at different rates.

The Rutherfurd plates are the oldest photographs of constellations in existence, and their importance lies in the length of time that has elapsed since they were taken. Tho' stars move at high velocities, their distance is so great that the amount of movement apparent from the earth is too tiny to detect, in most cases, except over a long period of time.

Ey comparing the old plates with new ones taken in the same identical fashion with the same telescope, Professor Schilt can measure the movement with an accuracy of 0.0003 of a second of arc per annum. This is approximately equal to the arc cut by a silver dollar at a distance of 20,000 miles.

Professor Schilt has been a member of the Columbia Faculty since 1931. He studied astronomy with Prof. J. C. Kapteyn at the University of Groningen in Holland, and later at the University of Leyden. He rescued the old Rutherfurd telescope from the University's museum last fall.

He now plans to duplicate the other star-plates, beginning next on the "Praesepe" group.—"Literary Digest."

MISSING INSECT LINK

A British entomological expedition has left Alexandria for the Siwa oasis in the Libyan Desert where it will remain about five months searching for the missing link between the insects of the north coast of Africa and those of Abyssinia.

The expedition is led by Mr. Omer Cooper, lecturer at Armstrong College, who was assistant to Dr Hugh Scott, of the British Museum, on the successful Cambridge entomological expendition to Abyssinia of 1926-7 which brought back 60,000 specimens of insects. The two other members of the expedition are Mr. Malcolm Cameron, the distinguished entomologist, and Mr. C L Smith of Liverpool University.

Mr Cooper hopes to find not only hitherto unknown species of insects but the rerains of others now extinct. No scientific entomological study of this region has been made.

A special study is also to be made of the habits of mosquitoes with a view to exterminating them.

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SILHOUETTE
Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200

This is a simple but at the same time very interesting competition. The series of pictures on this page marked A, B, C are Silhouettes of well known objects. The series of pictures on the opposite page numbered 1, 2, 3 are parts cut from the Silhouettes but they are not necessarily shown in the same position as the original. For instance the Silhouette marked "M" on the left is that of an Ox whose head is shown upside down in picture No. 4. You have, therefore, to insert No. 4 against "M" in the coupon.

Similarly fill in the coupon in respect of the other Silhouettes and submit the same before 22nd May 1935 observing the following rules.

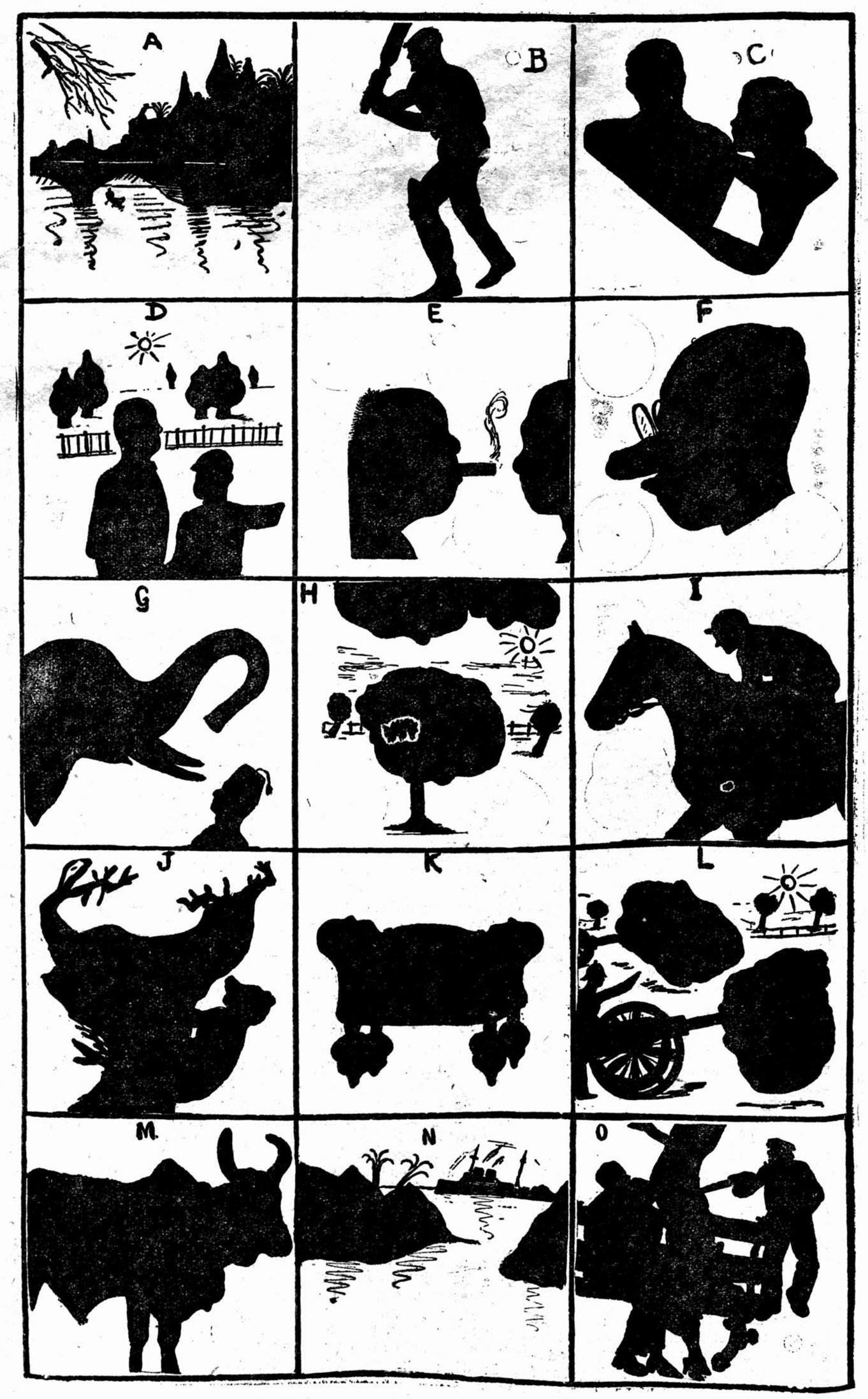
1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under :—

A. HAND DELIVERY-Local competitors may if they so wish hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST & MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address : Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706 (Seven hundred and six), G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt



SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

(Continued)

must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

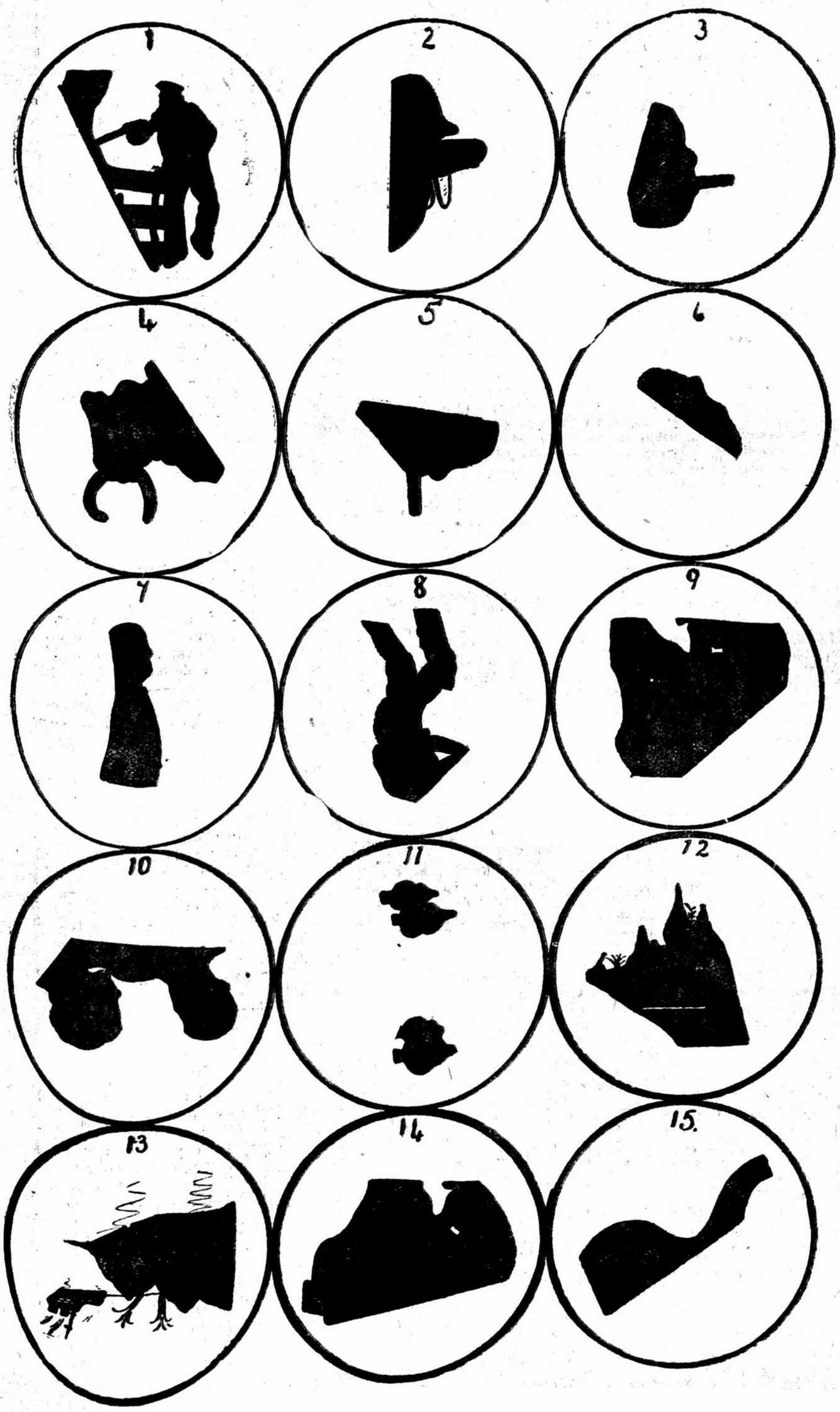
4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 22nd May 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle, Sunday Edition: the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 2nd June 1935.



ENTRY COUPON.

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Please write Name and Address in Block Letters.

Closing Date 22nd May 1935

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

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[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Have you ever noticed how much stronger is love of locality, of the home town or native village, than love of country; how much greater is the pride in one's birthplace than any pride of race or land? This does not mean that because you love Little Larkana more, you love Karachi, or Sind, or India less, but rather that these last are too big for the heart to embrace, and that it fixes its chief effection on the place which it knows best, and knew first.

I have on occasion attended gatherings of Gujaratis and Punjabis, Madrasis and Maharashtrians, and the like, in Bombay, associations of persons whose bodies are, perforce, in the great metropolis, because their liveli hood is there, but whose hearts ever turn to the old spot where they were born and bred, and whose dialect they use when talking affectionately to one another.

* * * *

You always gather from such visits the distinct impression that certain towns, cities and villages are Heaven's best; that they are kinder, more hospitable, cleverer, wittier, smarter than any others; that more men and women of distinction in every realm of art, science, and industry have been bred there than anywhere else; and that if India is to make a success of things in the future, she could not do better than enlist their aid and follow their lead.

Now, one could excuse enthusiasm for places renowned for their beauty of situation, for villages nestling in the green vales of Kashmir, for instance, or in the bosky dells of Mussoric; hamlets beside still waters or shadowed by majestic hills. One can appreciate and even join in the praise of Bengal and of those mighty souls she bred, who fought for our freedom. One can sympathise with the Madrasi in his enthusiasm for his ancient capital.

* * * *

But a similar and not a smaller sentiment clings to murky manufacturing towns, with scarce one redeeming feature in the eye of a stranger; places where slag-heaps are the only hills, clay-pits the only lakes, smoke-shafts, drab streets, and poluted streams the only scenery.

I have known persons grow lyrical over places which look like foul blots on this fair realm, become almost tearful as they wistfully recall a youth spent in surroundings which have no visible beauty, but, in its place, a grim ugliness from which, one might think, they should have been very glad indeed to escape.

* * * *

Well, after all, is it not the old, old story, that "be it ever so humble, there's no place like home?" And "home" does not mean simply and solely the residence in which we eat and sleep; it has the wider significance of the place where that residence was situated when we were young—our home town. Yes, and it is only or chiefly, I think, the houses and streets which make this lasting impression.

It has been my own experience that an otherwise ugly and apparently undesirable place in which to live takes on a lovable aspect which transforms and glorifies it, when you come to know the folk who dwell there, That is perhaps the reason why I have attachments in Karachi and am forming them here in Bombay.

* * * *

I left my native place about ten years ago and have had the chance to go there on flying visits only. On such a flying visit, I will also now be going. For how can I lose the opportunity, since I must go to Hyderabad to attend the Children's Gathering?

When I go to the old street where I had played in boyhood with comrades long passed from view and perhaps from life, yet never forgotten, shall I feel disappointed? No Every turn would bring memories of the past, faces, things and thoughts which seemed to belong to a time infinitely precious.

* * * *

Such things do not disappoint. They are the stuff of life, and they bring us infinite consolation. "Old homes, old hearts! Upon my soul for ever their peace and gladness lie like tears and laughter." So wrote one of the great poets, putting into beautiful words a sentiment all of us have felt in thinking of our boyhood home.

Already I am feeling a kind of great thrill—a joy—yes, that's the only world, When I am thinking of reaching the shores of Sind. When you will all be reading this, I will be at Hyderabad amongst children who would be coming there from almost all parts of Sind and also from certain ports of India Indeed, it will be a pleasure! I will write these experiences of great happiness in the next Sunday's issue.

GOLDEN RULE TACTICS WITH OUR CHILDREN

(By LOUISE R. MARSHALL.)

If we expect consideration on the part of our children when we have company, surely they are entitled to the same show of courtesy from us when they are filling position of host or hostess to their playmates. I wonder if we do not often create an unpleasant atmosphere during this portion of their education. So often we supervise their playing until much of the joyfulness is taken out of the occasion for them. We should resent one of our own age telling us how to entertain our guests. Even Husband would be accorded an icy stare should he attempt to dictate, but how much more trying we should find it if Grandmother attempted to direct our procedure! Children, no doubt, feel irritated in much the same way when we too obviously interfere with their plans.

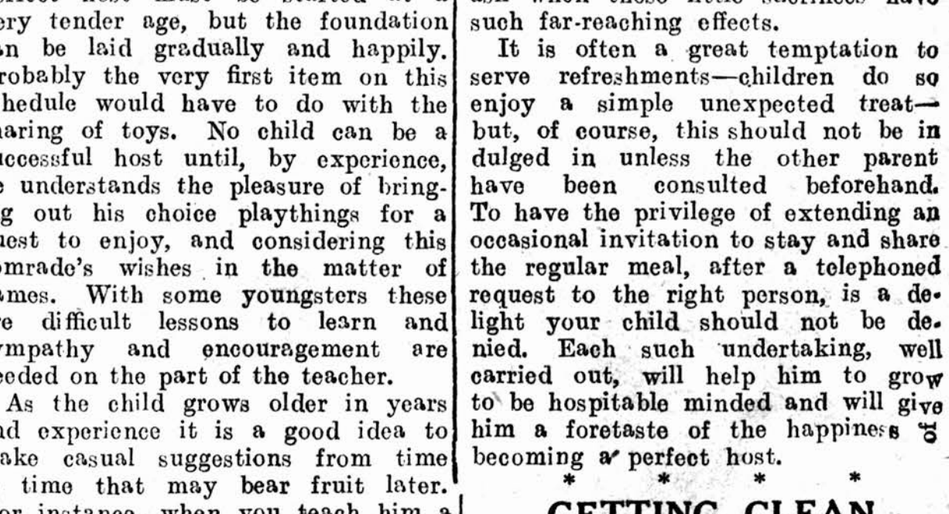
To be sure, the education of a perfect host must be started at a very tender age, but the foundation can be laid gradually and happily. Probably the very first item on this schedule would have to do with the sharing of toys. No child can be a successful host until, by experience, he understands the pleasure of bringing out his choice playthings for a guest to enjoy, and considering this comrade's wishes in the matter of games. With some youngsters these are difficult lessons to learn and sympathy and encouragement are needed on the part of the teacher.

As the child grows older in years and experience it is a good idea to make casual suggestions from time to time that may bear fruit later. For instance, when you teach him a new game you might mention that "it would be nice to try that sometime when Edward comes to see you." Gradually you can help him understand how much pleasure there is in thinking up different ways to make our friends happy when they visit in our home. Soon we will noticed that he, himself, begins to think up ways of entertaining. When he gets to the age when he clamors to invite several children over, you can begin to put their entertainment into his hands. What he would suggest playing would probably be more agreeable to the youngsters than what you would have in mind.

Of course when he gets this far along he will have reached the age where he realizes he cannot play boisterous games indoors because others in the house have rights, also And so long as he keeps this in mind, it is wise to let him conduct the amusements to his own taste. If the games run low, and some one comes to you for suggestions, it is then your turn to be helpful. Perhaps you may even have to take part in a game that some one else has suggested, but that is not too much to ask when these little sacrifices have such far-reaching effects.

It is often a great temptation to serve refreshments—children do so enjoy a simple unexpected treat—but, of course, this should not be indulged in unless the other parent have been consulted beforehand. To have the privilege of extending an occasional invitation to stay and share the regular meal, after a telephoned request to the right person, is a delight your child should not be denied. Each such undertaking, well carried out, will help him to grow to be hospitable minded and will give him a foretaste of the happiness of becoming a perfect host.

* * * *



The pictures of the three children of King Leopold and Queen Astrid of Belgium appear on the new stamp which has been issued to swell the coffers of the Royal Charity Society of Brussels. The children are,—(left to right), the heir to the Throne, Prince Baudouin, 5; Princess Josephine Charlotte, 8; and Prince Albert, 1. The above is a photographic reproduction of the stamp.

GETTING CLEAN

(By KATE STEVENS)

Turn on the tap.
Let the water run.
Watch how it sparkles
In the bright sun!
Fill up the bath.
Jump right in.
Splash, splash, splash!
And then begin!

Now while the water
Steams quite hot,
Scrub with the soap;
You'll need a lot!

Get dry! And hurry!
Don't be so slow!
Rub hard with the towel
And feel all aglow.

Now drink some water,
And then you'll shout,
"Hurrah! I'm clean!"
Inside and out!"

A VISITOR FROM "LITTLE RUSSIA"

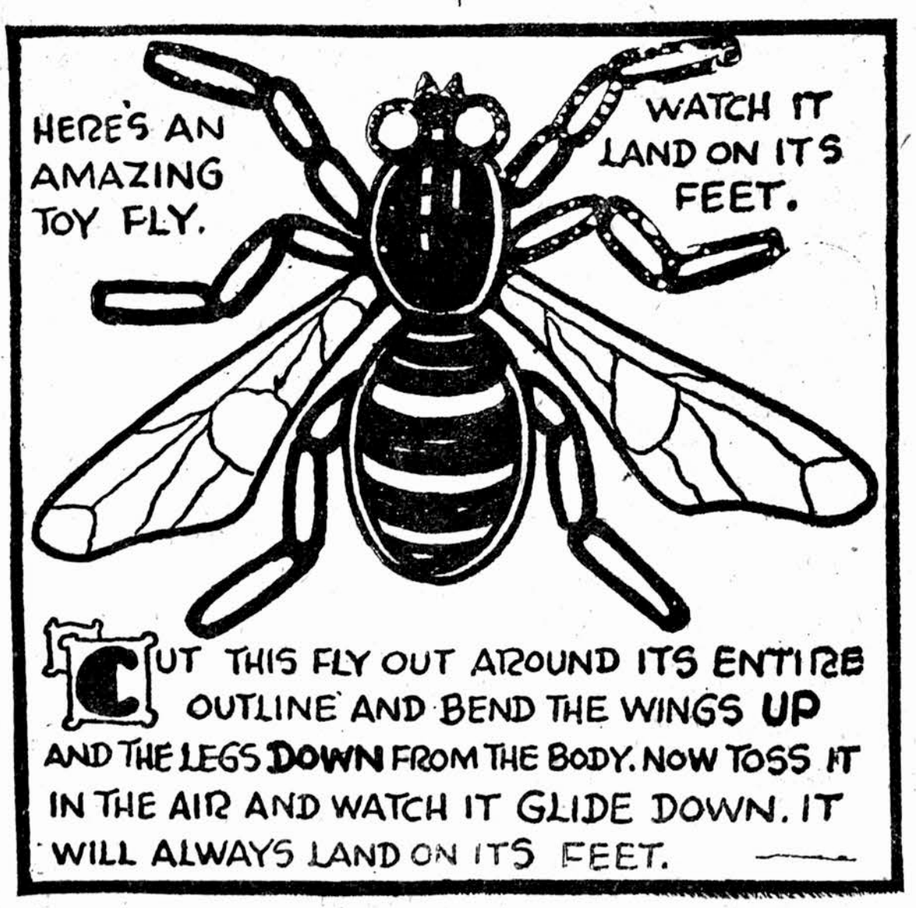
(By P. P. S.)

Whatever may have been her experience, she never says a word, but sits perfectly still in her finery, ready to go to church or to a party, or even a wedding if she is asked.

Her name is probably Olga or Vera or Anna or Marie. She does not say. And it is quite clear that, although but a doll, she is a village belle in that beautiful Ukrainian farm land that stretches to the shores of the Black Sea. Of course, she is not dressed up like this when she is milking the cows, or planting beans, or making butter, or spinning flax into linen thread, or weaving her clothing and her mother's tablecloths.

Her skirts are embroidered, with the pretty cross-stitch borders she has been able to do since she was very very small; but it is only on Sundays, or on feast days, that she is allowed to wear this gay, embroidered little velvet waistcoat, the linen blouse and tunic with vivid roses, petunias and marigolds in natural colours, the rows of coral beads, and the high red leather boots.

When she goes to church on Sunday, she puts on her long, bright hair—a wreath of flowers—real ones in spring and summer, and artificial ones in winter. The many-coloured ribbons attached to this wreath, hang almost to the helm of her top skirt, and they flutter joyously in the breeze as she


HERE'S AN AMAZING TOY FLY.
WATCH IT LAND ON ITS FEET.
CUT THIS FLY OUT AROUND ITS ENTIRE OUTLINE AND BEND THE WINGS UP AND THE LEGS DOWN FROM THE BODY. NOW TOSS IT IN THE AIR AND WATCH IT GLIDE DOWN. IT WILL ALWAYS LAND ON ITS FEET.

Children in Saris: Lovely little Ladies Aren't they?

—Photo by S. S.

lelebrates her holiday from farm abour by visiting the new, little public ibrary in her village.

She will wear a fancy costume like this when she is married, but, instead of the flower crown, she will have a pretty garland of the trailing periwinkle.

Always polite, to her elders especially, she was a charming little hostess when she was exhibited at a recent fair of the International Institute in Boston, by Mrs. Mary Iwaszko, who comes from that Socialist Soviet Republic often called "Little Russia." She herself wore such a costume as a girl and recalls the jolly feast days, at Christmas and Easter time, when she helped her sisters to paint beautiful designs on eggs and to cook the little cabbage rolls stuffed with rice, and the rose-pink soup from beet juice, with cabbage leaves and tiny pieces of beans in it, which she still cooks so cleverly in her American home.

HE WHO LAUGHS LAST

(By ESBEE.)

When you go to your friend's Party, someone is sure to say, "Can't we play a new game?" Then you can tell them about this one, which causes lots of fun.

Each of those taking part must represent one of the good things on the dinner-table. For instance, one can be the dhal, another the potatoes, others the various vegetables, such as tomatoes, brinjals, and so on. When all are familar with what they represent, you—or perhaps Daddy would play the part—must tell a purely imaginary story of what happened to the dinner-table when a great hurricane arose and blew the various good things about. When his or her "eatable" is mentioned, the player must do exactly what happens to the article in the story. You could start off by saying that the potatoes fell under the table, pausing to give the player a chance to do it: the dhal fell across a chair, and so on.

From the moment that each player is in his or her new position they must not move. If they do they fall out.

A prize could be given to the one who remains in position longer than all the others. Seeing the other players in all sorts of queer positions, trying not to move, is certain to make many laugh, and that, of course, is a movement!

A DAINTY BAG TO MAKE

By VIDYA.

Dainty little bags to hold your handkerchief and a few pennies, sister's fancy work or Grandma's knitting, can be made from handkerchiefs. First, choose two pretty handkies. Find the center of one handkie by folding it carefully into quarters and, with this point as centre and a radius of 1½ or 2 inches (according to the size of the handkie), describe a circle. Refold the handkie into quarters and cut out this circle.

Then take the other handkie, put it right side down on the table and place the cut handkie right side up on top of it, with its corners projecting evenly over the sides of the underreath one, as in the diagram. Pin or baste them in place and with a pretty, harmonizing silk sew them together on the right side with a fancy stitch. (See diagram).

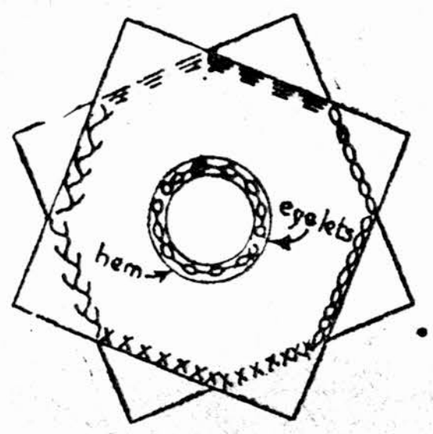


Diagram showing how to make the little bag, and different kinds of stitching.

Turn down a hem around the circl just deep enough to hold the narrow dainty ribbon you ave chosen for a draw-string and sew it with the same fancy stitch. With a stiletto or the tiniest snip of the scissors, make midget eyelet holes in the hem and stitch them. Thread the ribbou through with a bodkin and sew the ends or tie them in a pretty bow. Instead of ribbon, you can use a fine silk cord, or twist or plait a rope of silk yourself, adding tassels at the eyelet holes and a tassel hanging from the centre of the underneath handkie, too.

Beads make a delightful trimming, for these little bags and a charming one can be made for older person by using black net with an old-gold lining, gold thread designs and stitches, cord and tassels. In this case you must put together a square of the net and a square of the lining, turn in the edges all the way round,, baste carefully, then oversew with your gold thread or coloured silk. Then put two of these double squares together in the same way as the handkies to make the bag. Suitable stitches to use are the chain stitches, feather stitching,long and short stitches, and many variation of these you can invent.

"THE APES AND THE TWO TRAVELLERS"

(By Sis. HAMIDA ALLADIN.)

Two men, one of whom always spoke the truth and the other told nothing but lies, were travelling together, and by chance came to the land of Apes. One of the Apes who had raised himself to be the king, commanded them to be laid hold of, and brought before him, that he might know what was said of him among men.

He ordered at the same time that all the Apes should be arranged in a long row on his right hand and on his left, and that a throne should be placed for him, as was the custom among men. After these preparations he signified his will that the two men should be brought before him.

When they were brought, he greeted them with this salutation: "What sort of a king do I seem to be, O strangers?"

The lying traveller replied, "You seem to me a most mighty king."

"And what is your estimate of those you see around me?"

"These," he answered, "are worthy companions of yourself, fit at least to be ambassadors and leaders of armies."

The Ape and all his court, gratified with the lie, ordered a handsome present to be given to the flatterer.

On this the truthful traveller thought within himself, "If so great a reward be given for a lie, with what gift may I not be rewarded, if according to my custom, I shall tell the truth?"

The Ape quickly turned to him: "And pray how do I and these my friends around me seem to you?"

"Thou art," he said, "a most excellent Ape, and all these thy companions after thy example are excellent Apes too."

The king of the Apes, enraged at hearing these truths, gave him over to the teeth and claws of his companions.

TEAM SPORTS

(By Bro. V. S. BHAGAT.)

Education is the drawing out of the best qualities of mind and body to prepare us for our work in life.

Formation of character is the principal aim of education, and team sports help considerably in this. This is plainly shown in a game like cricket.

First of all it teaches obedience to our captain, a very useful quality. In playing cricket you have not only to think of yourself alone but of the whole team, and thus it teaches us unselfishness.

In cricket we have to play according to the rules. We must have patience, perseverence, sporting spirit, full attention on the game and mind and body together working at quick decision.

Thus we see that from team sports we obtain and form many good qualities, very u eful in later life.

TIPPING THE COIN.

Have you every played this jolly game?

Balance a penny on the edge of the table and stand to one side with your left hand over the right. The left hand must not be nearer than ten inches from the penny. Then, with a pencil held in the right hand, tap the penny smartly and catch it with the left hand.

Take it in turns to tip the coin, the one who catches it the most times is the winner.

THE LETTER "E".

Some people say that the letter E is very unfortunate because it is always in trouble and debt, and never out of dangEr! That's true, but still it is always to be found where there is gaiEty and mErrymaking, and is the absolute centre of honEsty, and the beginning of all Earnest Endeavour!

* * * *

NOT TOO BAD.

It was nearing the end of the school term when one day little Willie came running home to his mother.

"I have got some good news to tell you, Mother!" he cried.

"Ah, I think I can guess what it is," said Mother. "You have passed your exam., you clever little boy!"

"Well, not quite, Mother," replied Willie, "but I came top of those that failed!"

* * * *

ANTS THAT GROW MUSHROOMS.

Certain kinds of ants and termites grow mushrooms in their nests. From the trees around their nests they cut pieces of leaf, and with these they build proper mushroom beds, in which they sow the mushroom spawn. They water the growing fungi and cultivate them carefully. When large enough they feed on the mushrooms, as well as feeding their young on pieces of the fungi.

CATCHES.

Have you ever seen a cat on eight legs?

No.

Well, what about a cat standing on a chair?

Do you know why the small boy never grew?

Simply because he ate short-bread and drank condensed milk.

When is a chair ill-treated?

When it is caned.

What must you do before you get out of bed?

Get into it.

Why is a new bicycle like the letter G?

Because it makes a lad Glad.

When should a banana sing well?

When it is a canary.

Wher is a gardener not to be trusted?

When he makes a plot.

When is a housemaid unkind?

Wher she beats the carpets.

What keeps on going yet always remains in the same place?

A clock.

Why are flowers lazy?

Because they are always in their beds.

WHAT IS IT?

I am a word of letters five,
From me all folks their bread derive;
Chop off my head and then you'll see
A word that's hot as hot can be.
Another letter take away
To find a thing we do each day.

Solution: Wheat; Heat; Eat.

MAKING ICE

Here is an interesting experiment in

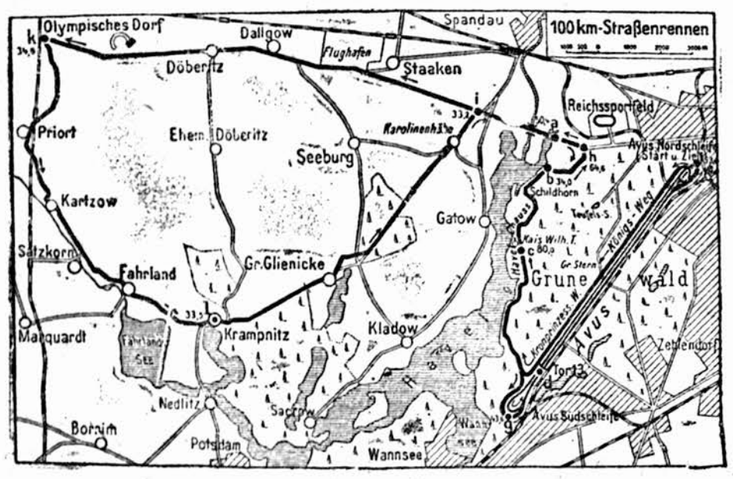
(Continued on page 36.)

Olympic Cycling

100 Kilo. Race Planned For Aug. 1936

(From A Correspondent)

The question as to whether cycling should be regarded as an Olympic sport was still hotly disputed in 1896, but was ultimately agreed to within the decade. Despite the world cycling championships, initiated in 1893 and thrown open to professional riders in 1895, there has always been the liveliest interest for competitions at the Olympic Games in the Union Cycliste Internationale, the federation which controls cycling throughout the world. This interest is increased by the fact that the Olympic competitions differ from the world championship and present special opportunities to certain classes of riders. It is true that the International Union recently brought part of the Olympic competitions into line with the world championships; for it was agreed that the participants in the Olympic road race should all start together, whereas hitherto it differed from the world champion-



ships in that participants raced against the clock. Henceforth the competitors ride against each other, and not against time. This will demand quite other tactics than those employed when the clock ruled the result.

The Organizing Committee of the Berlin Olympiad of 1936 has selected for the road race a stretch of 100 kilometres (60.14 miles) which differs from former stretches in that it starts and ends on the Avus Motor Road, whilst the riders are also faced with gradients both in the first and last part of the race. Both on the outward and homeward ride the competitors will have to climb the "Kilometre Hill" at the Kaiser Wilhelm Tower in Gruenewald. The ascent is not too steep, but is of considearble length. The start is from the north curve of the Avus, and a full circuit of the Motor Road (16.7 kilometers) must first be ridden. Then the course proceeds southwards for some kilometers parallel with the Avus until the road turns towards the Kaiser Wilhelm Tower and the "Kilometre Hill". Hereafter it passes along the Heerstrasse, quite near to the Reich Sport Field, and on to the Olympic Village at Doeberitz. It next makes a big sweep left, returning to the Heerstrasse after passing through Priort, Kartzow, Fahrland, Krampnitz, Grob-Glienicke and Karolinenhoehe. The riders again surmount the "Kilometre Hill", and proceeding over the south curve of the Avus reach the finishing line before the stands in the north curve.

Cycling experts are satisfied with the course, whose surface is mainly closely-fitted stones. In addition to the road race there are four other cycling contests on the Olympic programme. One is a 1000 metres scratch race, as customary at the world championships. The three others are individual to the Olympic programme, namely a 1000 metres time trial a kilometres tandem race and a 4 kilometres team pursuit race. Thanks for the introduction into the Olympic programme of the 1000 metres time trial are primarily due to England where this form of contest—demanding very special attributes—plays a prominent role. Tne 1000 metres scartch race offers splinters a better opportunity to display their powers. The tandem race is also better suited for the sprinters than the team riders. The team pursuit race makes heavy demands on strength and endurance, and above all on the spirit of comradeship, since it is the aggregate performance of the four riders that counts.

The track races will be held from the 6th to the 8th August, whilst the road race will be contested on Monday, August 10th. The races will be controlled by the rules of the Union Cycliste Internationale.

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Children's Own Corner

(Continued from page 35.)

which we can make ice by blowing. Roll up a large sheet of blotting-paper to form a tube with a diameter of about an inch, and paste down the edge of the paper. With scissors cut three inches of one end of the tube into narrow strips so that a fringe is formed. Soak the fringe in methylated spirit and then blow down the tube, being careful of course not to inhale the evaporating spirit. There is no need to blow hard, the aim being to keep up a steady current of air. Soon the fringe becomes stiff and coated with hoar frost.

The explanation is that methylated spirit evaporates very quickly, and the process goes on much more rapidly owing to the current of air, thus producing a low temperature that actually falls to freezing-point.

TO MAKE YOU SMILE.

Teacher: 'Tommy, what is a Fort?'
Tommy: 'A place for soldiers.'
Teacher: 'Correct. Now Johnny, what is a fortress?'
Johnny: 'A place for the soldiers' wives.'

* * * *

Having been told that it was electricity that made his mother's hair snap when she combed it Johnny bragged to a visitor.

'We're a wonderful family, mother has electricity on her hair and grandma has gas on her stomach.'

* * * *

Little girl (watching her father remove the inside of the wireless set): 'Oh, daddy, now we shall be able to see the stations!'

* * * *

The School Teacher was giving her class of young pupils a test on recent natural history lesson.

'Now Bobby,' she asked, 'tell me where the elephant is found.'

Bobby hesitated for a moment, then his face lit up.

'The elephant, teacher,' he said, 'is such a large animal, it is scarcely ever lost.'

* * * *

George 'Why don't you advertise?'
Jack: 'I did once and it nearly ruined me.'
George: 'How was that?'
Jack: 'People came in and bought nearly all I had in the shop.'

PRIZE FOR THE FIRST.

Some time back I promised a prize for readers of this Corner, who would stand first in their examinations. I have received claims from only two, and am glad to announce their names as winners of those prizes. Sister Sushila is a member of the Association and is therefore entitled to get Rs. 5; while Bro. Hari Krishin will get Re. 1 only. I must congratulate them for securing first number in their respective examinations, and wish them a bright and happy career throughout their school-life!

Sister Sushila is requested to take the prize from our group head-quarters at Khar. And Bro. Hari Krishin can take it at Karachi on showing this to our Jt. Secretary, Bro. Ram B. Motwane, at Pushpa Bhavan, headquarters of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

HAVE YOU JOINED?

Who have not yet cared to join the All-India Children's Association? What has been the cause of the delay?

You know the Association tries its best to impart the best of education through the best of entertainment. Speak to your parents or guardians: they are sure to encourage you to enrol yourselves immediately.

Send for the form and further particulars if you so desire, enclosing a three-pice postage stamp only to cover the postage. Please intimate us of your age and class when writing for the same.

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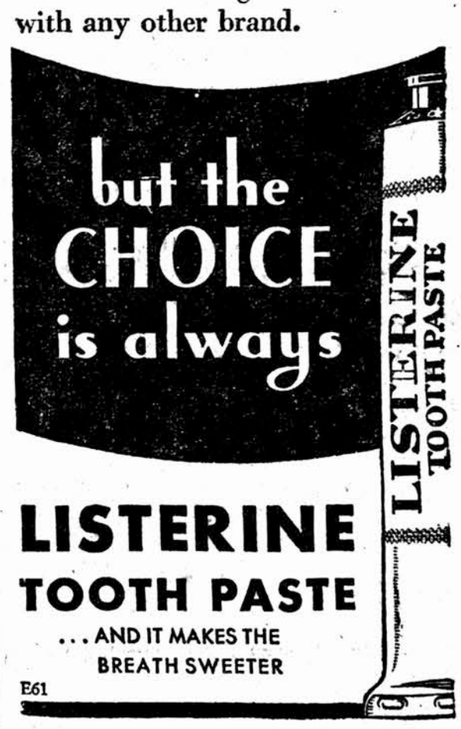

LISTERINE
TOOTH PASTE
... AND IT MAKES THE BREATH SWEETER

E61

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J8

BHUNDOO THE BIRD MAN OF AGRA

Quaint Old Mahomedan Amazes Spectators With His Set Of Performing Birds

Agra is famous for many things —the Taj Mahal, Itimad-Daula's tomb, the Fort, Fatehpur Sikri, and the Mausoleum of Akbar the Great at Sikandra. But it has something else to show the few who look out for it—the extraordinary performance given by Bhundoo the Bird Man, a quaint old Mohammedan with white beard, contemplative yet bright eyes, quiet and deliberate movements, writes the New Delhi Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

On a T-shaped perch made of two thin rods Bhundoo carries four or five birds, tied to the rod by string. I do not know their species and I could not catch the Indian name he gave it. They are about the size of sparrows and equally chatty, but their profiles are different, and a part of their plumage is a pale yellow. The rest of Bhundoo's paraphernalia would all go into a medium-sized cash-box, except for an old brass cannon about eighteen inches long from the tail of its carriage to its muzzle.

Having caught your eye without importunity or fuss, Bhundoo releases one of the birds from the perch and holds it on his thumb. He raises it up and away from him, beckons its attention to his other hand, says a word or two, and throws a miniature curtain ring straight up into the air. The bird flies after it with a chirrup, catches it unerringly in its beak just as it reaches the top of its ascent and immediately bring is back to Bhundoo's hand. The performance is repeated with a small coin provided by a spectator. Bhundoo diplomatically insists that it must be a silver four-anna piece, but it has been found that the bird is content with a modest one anna.

A gilded "beauty-spot," such as Hindu women sometimes wear, is stuck to your forehead. One of the birds looks at it, flies straight at you, removes the "spot" without so much as touching you, and takes it back to its master. Bhundoo then holds the bird high in the direction of a lofty tree with suitably small foliage—it may be twenty yards away. The bird perhaps hesitates for a moment wondering what is wanted now, and then goes off at full speed to the tree, picks a leaf, and brings it straight back to Bhundoo. Its mate meanwhile has been sitting on the old man's shoulder, straining forward to put a "pan" leaf or cigarette into his mouth, and then hopping round his neck to the other shoulder in order to take it out again.

THE CANNON.

Finally comes the cannon. Bhundoo charges it with fine black powder which he rams firmly home, and lays a little more powder in the fuse-trap near the end where the breech would be if the gun were a breech-loader. The last of the birds is introduced to the gun and handed a miniature ramrod which it uses correctly, grasping it in his beak and working it to and fro with energetic movements of its head. It then picks up a miniature cannon-ball and places it in the muzzle of the gun, but for safety's sake takes it out again. It then hops on top of the gun-carriage, receives from Bhundoo a long match smouldering at one end, and fires the gun by poking the match precisely into the fuse-trap. There is an instantaneous flash and bang—as loud or louder than the biggest revolver-shot; too loud for some to face a repetition of it at close quarters,—and when the smoke has cleared away the bird is still perched on the gun-carriage, surveying the scene around it as though nothing in the least unusual had happened.

How are these things done? Bhundoo would probably be too wise to tell, even if I knew his language well enough to understand his explanation. All that I have been able to guess from observation is that food plays a vital part in the performance. When the old man takes one of his birds from the perch on to his thumb he has some corn or seed in the palm of the same hand. He allows the bird one or two pecks of food and then closes his fist so that it can eat no longer. When the bird has completed its "turn" the hand of nourishment is opened again and it promptly eats some more. Apparently it has been taught to associate its trick and its reward as cause and effect, as performance and motive. But this only suggests 'why' the birds do their tricks when they have learned them. It does not in the least explain 'how' Bhundoo taught them in the first instance to do such very odd things—how he persuaded them to fly away simply to pick a leaf or catch a ring and bring it back to him, and so on. The birds must be very attached to the old man for they appear happy enough and when they are released to do their turns they are perfectly free to fly away and leave Bhundoo for ever.

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INSECTS TO FIGHT FOR MAN

Parasites Sent All Over The World To Combat Pests

The finding and breeding of insect parasites to help farmers in different parts of the world is part of the work of the Farnham House Laboratory, one of the ten centres under the control of the Executive Council of the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux, and the fifth annual report of the council, which is just published by the Stationery Office, gives a good deal of space to its interesting work.

During 1933-4, in spite of financial difficulties under which work of this kind so often suffers, 95 shipments of beneficial insects to a total of about 1,219,738 specimens were snipped to various parts of the Empire—nearly four times as many as in the previous year. Forty shipments went to Canada, 25 to Australia, 4 to New Zealand, 24 were for Great Britain, and two shipments went to foreign States. Some idea of what this means is indicated by the way the Small Cabbage White butterfly has been dealt with in New Zealand. It appeared in 1930, spread rapidly over the Dominion, and caused considerable damage to cabbage and allied crops. The Dominion Entomologist (Mr. J. Muggeridge) applied for parasites to deal with the pest. In 1931, 1932, and 1933 large numbers of Apanteles glomeratus were shipped in increasing numbers each year, and in 1932 the Chalcid, Pteromalus puparum, was reared in small numbers and bred in the laboratory so that 34,000 could be sent in that year to prey on the chrysalides of the Cabbage White. These have spread rapidly over the infested area, and in some districts have already destroyed 50 per cent of the chrysalides.

APPLE PEST.

Another example of the way in which this method of attacking a pest is applied with great success is in dealing with the woolly aphis of the apple a widespread pest known in England as American Blight. The Chalcid, Alphelinus mali, has been distributed for some years by the Ministry of Agriculture for this purpose, but the report of the Superintendent of the Laboratory, Dr. W. R. Thompson, on its effect is particularly interesting. Although introduced in many areas it frequently disappears at the close of the season and has to be reintroduced from year to year.

For this reason stocks of the parasite are kept at the laboratory and are supplied to apple-growers in consignments of about five hundred for 10s. 6d. In the early summer of 1933, Dr. Thompson reports, a colony of 100 individual insects were placed on an apple tree in the garden at Farnham Royal, which had an estimated population of 112,000 woolly aphis. Week by week the progress made by the parasite was followed by sample dissections of the aphides, and in 67 days 100 per cent parasitism was found, which means that the aphides were as good as annihilated.

Several bigger and more complicated problems are being tackled, as with the Western wheat-stem sawfly of the Western Provinces of Canada, which is debited with damage amounting to about £2,400,000 in the province of Saskatchewan alone in 1927. The white spruce sawfly, which affects some 7,000 square miles of valuable forests in the Gaspe Peninsula, Canada—an artificial measure of dealing with the situation would cost about £80 a square mile.—is another problem on which promising work is going forward. The codling moth, which causes a loss of some £3,000,000 a year in certain apple-growing countries, has been studied, but financial stringency brought an end to laboratory work after colonies of one of the principal parasites had been shipped to South Africa and to New Zealand.

OTHER WORK.

The work of the Farnham Laboratory is only one aspect of the work under the Executive Council of the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux. To the eight bureaux set up after the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference of 1927, dealing with soil science, animal health, animal nutrition, animal genetics, plant genetics (other than herbage), plant genetics (herbage), fruit production, and agricultural parasitology, have been added since the last annual report the Imperial Institute of Entomology and the Imperial Mycological Institute. At the Institute of Entomology 2,000 insect specimens a week are received, and during the year 386 lists of identification were issued comprising over 8,000 specified names for entomologists in every Continent.

The Mycological Intitute is concerned with the study of fungi, and the director, Dr. E. J. Butler, points out in his report that perhaps half of all the known parasitic diseases of plants are caused by certain of these organisms, yet their study as a whole is the most neglected field of mycology. The institute has also studied a large number of moulds that affect butter, cheese, milk, cotton and wool fabrics, tobacco, chocolate, and copra, besides plants, and it concerns itself with biological activity in the soil and in the decay of timber.—"Manchester Guardian."

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Choosing The New Car

HINTS TO THE PROSPECTIVE BUYER

The manufacture of motor-cars is now sufficiently standardised for a buyer to assume certain axioms. Between the various cars of similar type and cost there will be no great divergences in respect of speed, comfort, reliability, and length of life. This assumption liberates the buyer to place a definite emphasis on items of specification which would otherwise rank as secondary. Women are notoriously attracted by the look of a car, its shape, colour, and so forth. Such preferences were naturally unwise when intrinsic quality varied enormously between one make and another. But to-day such feminine prejudices are reasonable enough, and the general suitability of the coachwork becomes an important matter, writes "G. B." in the "Manchester Guardian."

For example, a car may fairly be rejected because the rear compartment of the body comprises two foot-wells and a central propeller shaft easing if the usual passengers include an elderly and rheumaticky person whose exits and entrances will be complicated by such obstructions. One owner of my acquaintance has extremely long legs. He must therefore insist on adjustable front seating. Yet if the car is short, pushing the front seat right back will compress the knees of the rear passengers. If both rear occupants are normally children with stumpy legs, this is immaterial. But if only one rear passenger is a child and the other an adult, the owner must cater for the adult by having bucket front seats, so that ample knee-room is available behind the left-hand front seat. Again, if the build of any regular passenger is long in the body, a very low car becomes perilous, for on a hump-backed bridge, taken fast, the head of this long-bodied traveller may hit a steel roof or steel tiebar. It follows, especially with cheap cars, that close attention should always be paid to the coachwork.

HABITS OF PROSPECTIVE USERS.

Having disposed of this major item of specification, we may now turn to lesser details. For example, are the crew heavy smokers? If so, how do they propose to dispose of tobacco fumes in wet, cold, and windy weather. They should select a car on which the fore portions of the windows are pivoted, or at least on which top louvres permit all side windows to be open an inch or two without admitting strong draughts or actual moisture. Do the occupants hate draughts? Then electric traffic signals are essential. These may be variously restored to the non-operative position by (a) a time switch; (b) the steering gear; or (c) a hand switch. These three controls are not by any means equally attractive. Does the owner dislike creeping beneath the car on his stomach over a wet or dirty road to place a wheel jack in position? Does the fancied car enforce this ignominious manoeuvre? Or has it permanent jacks, or easily accessible jack-bolts on both axles? Does the owner dislike visiting the garage in his possibly scanty leisure in order to lubricate all the minor moving parts with a grease-gun? If so, there may be a car at his price which is furnished with automatic chassis lubrication. Of course, some owners positively enjoy tinkering in their garages on a wet Saturday afternoon or after they get home from the office. If so, there is not the least reason why they should pay good money for a greasing system which adds possibilities of trouble to the chassis. Is the future home of the car so situated that frequent reversing in the dark is inevitable? Or does the habitual use of the car frequently confront it with this emergency? If so, a reversing light will avert bent wings and many other small debit charges.

LUGGAGE-CARRYING.

Has the owner that defective vision which becomes wholly disorganised by any form of dazzle, whether caused by a low sun as the car hurries westward towards evening or by on-coming headlights? If so, some form of visitor will prove a periodic comfort to his nerves and enhance his general safety. And what about his own anti-dazzle control? On many foreign cars this control is to my mind most reprehensibly —operated by a small pedal. Most British cars mount their anti-dazzle control at the hub of the steering-wheel. On suburban roads, when offices and factories nightly disgorge their staffs, the antidazzle control is in fierce if the intermittent use; and often clutch, brake, and accelerator are in equally continuous action. Now a man has a maximum of two feet, and it is not desirable that his two feet should be often confronted by more than a pair of duties at the same moment.

The question of luggage-carrying capacity is urgent with some users. It may range from heavy luggage on week-end visits and tours to accommodation for picnic food on day outings or four or five sets of golf clubs, together with wet clothes (changed after play) and as many pairs of muddied shoes. If a car is bought for use over several years a capacious boot at the stern is a necessary insurance against rapid deterioration of the upholstery. Golf clubs and suitcases soon ruin cloth upholstery and are not good for leather padding; but a bare rack is of little use for assorted luggage. Comparatively few cars are supplied with roomy compartments for mixed baggage.

Elderly passengers need special consideration. Far too many medium-sized cars are awkward to enter or leave. Wide doors to both compartments, flat floors, and a central arm rest in the rear seats are really essential if they can be procured at the desired price.

The colour of a car is not really important. The darker tints probably age more slowly than the lighter, and they are less vulnerable to bright sun; but they inevitably show up a light film of dust more than the stone-greys. Any fabric insertions in the roof or panels are to be avoided, as their colours are never so fast as enamel sprayed on to a metal surface. Many of them will show traces of discoloration within three months of delivery. Chromium plating has proved more of a godsend to the lazy owner than cellulose enamels; the latter are perhaps more exacting in respect of attention than their inventors will admit. But a lazy man should prefer the car which contains a minimum of nickel-plated parts. Inferior designers will apply chromium to the main components, such as radiator shells, but retain innumerable nickelled items inside the car; and these are apt to be neglected, with unpleasant results.

BACK TO METHUSELAH!

How would you like to live to 180?

The Institute for Experimental Medicine in Moscow is now conducting experiments which aim at making this the normal span of life.

In U. S. A. there is a Centenarians' Club, whose object is "to inspire men and women with a desire to live on as able-bodied and clear-minded centenarians," and which believes that it is in our power, even to-day, to prolong our lives, provided that we observe certain simple rules.

Any Experienced Doctor will tell you . . .

Old age is always getting the blame and quite unfairly. Every woman can look as young as she wishes if she takes good care of her health. When shadows appear under the eyes, it is time to take WINCARNIS.

Any experienced doctor will tell you that WINCARNIS is rich in concentrated health giving properties.

Doctors prescribe WINCARNIS because it feeds and fortifies the bloodstream; because it is at once a food and a tonic. For over 50 years, doctors of the highest standing have been prescribing WINCARNIS as the never-failing strength giver. Take a glass of WINCARNIS after every meal and before going to bed.

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"I GUARDED KINGS"

plan miscarried, with the direct result to Peter Lepidus, who was blown to pieces by the premature explosion of the bomb in his own coat pocket!

The other two hid in the ghettos of the Latin Quarter of Paris, until such time as they could cross the Channel in safety and link up with Malatesta in England. Then came the Tottenham crime, replete with sensational angles. The robbery of the gold was accomplished, and the desperadoes made off. But a posse of police and civilians gave chase.

The robbers, with great ingenuity, boarded a street tramcar, and forced the luckless driver at the pistol-point, to send his great car crashing along the steel tracks at top speed! Fast and furious was the chase, with the police following in commandeered vehicles.

From tram-car to private automobile, pistols and gold-bag in hand, they went; then to a motor-van, which, finally discarded on reaching the open stretch of land called Tottenham Marshes, was left with its driver dangerously wounded.

Dashing across the marshes to a coal-man's cottage, Lepidus forced his way in and barricaded himself in an upper room. Hefeldt, meanwhile, had crouched at bay behind a rail fence, and blazed away at police and civilians alike, finally turning his last two bullets upon himself. Lepidus, realising that the game was up, committed suicide in the cottage bedroom with his own pistol.

Though Malatesta's connection with the crime was known, there was not sufficient evidence to arrest him, and he continued in his career of wholesale villainy.

Gardstein The "Criminal Chemist"

In 1910 Malatesta planned the Houndsditch Jewel Robbery, which was frustrated owing to a warning, but in the running fight which followed, of five policemen three were shot dead, and two badly wounded. Malatesta's confederate in this astounding outrage was Gardstein, the first of the scientist-crooks, who at Malatesta's house made the bombs which the notorious anarchist "Peter the Painter" was wont to smuggle into Russia.

It was Malatesta and Gardstein who supplied their hirelings with acetlyene gas for the blow-pipes with which they tried to burn their way through to the jewel safes containing £50,000 worth of gems and gold. All the members of this gang were aliens, murderers, sodden with vice and every kind of devilry from white-slaving to blackmail, and Malatesta and Gardstein ruled them with an iron hand.

Amazingly, the infamous Malatesta's luck held good even to the last. Despite the long list of crimes he had perpetrated and helped perpetrate, there was not sufficient proof to convict him, and when he was finally caught in the net of the Law it was only because he had foolishly libelled a well-known author. At the Old Bailey Central Criminal Court, London, Mr. Justice Darling sentenced him to prison and deportation, and his departure broke up the great gang which numbered over a hundred fighting gunmen.

Gardstein died in the abortive Houndsditch Robbery, being shot dead by a jealous accomplice. At his lodgings in Stepney was found a complete scientific laboratory, with supplies of nitric acid, sulphuric acid, nitro glycerine, gas

(Continued from page 9.)

for steel-cutting blowers, test tubes, retorts, whole volumes on the theory of explosives, and a complete up-to-date kit of the very latest safe-opening tools.

Time and time again, during my detective investigations, I found anarchy and ordinary crime intermingled in this way. The 'Yard' C.I.D. men, in tracking down robbers and safe-blowers, uncovered clues which led to the frustration of political plots; and on the other hand we Special Branch men, in fighting political wrongdoers, found ourselves bringing to light all manner of crimes-against-property, and the more sordid forms of vilainy.

Gangs Of The World To-day

There are plenty of so-called political movements in the world to-day which cloak the activities of desperadoes. Europe is the chief hunting-ground of the political assassins. Hungary has its "Bloody Brothers," with headquarters in Budapest. There are secret societies all through the Balkans, fomenting revolution after revolution, drunk with the lust of murder. Nazi Germany knows the killers who throng in the Hitler Movement. Austria learned of them to her cost when poor Dolfuss, the "vest pocket Chancellor," was brutally slain in 1934. The shadow of the assassin looms large over the world, and never in history has there been a period so black, so fraught with menace, as the present. We live dangerously, to-day.

Roumania is a hot-bed of crime, where killers can be hired cheaply provided their passions are stirred. Here the political criminals are mostly recruited from the student classes, who cannot find work in this depressed era. They are turning their knowledge of chemistry, acquired at college, to the production of foul poison gases, new type disease bomb, liquid flames and similar devilries of modern warfare. God help us all if these atrocities are ever given rein, for another world war would mean an almost complete "wipe out" of civilisation as we know it.

Long before the Nazi movement was established on its present powerful footing, Germany had its "Vetune Vereine" movement, even in the smallest villages. Its object was the re-instatement of the Hohenzollern dynasty on the throne, it preached the creed of "Down with the Jews." and first used the Swastika sign as an emblem, while its ambassadors frequently visited the exiled monarch at Doorn. Ludendorff founded a league called the "Wotans." whose main aim in life was to murder Republicans.

Following the [illegible] of secret leagues to the east-ward, there are the powerful Tongs in China, the bandit societies whose outrages in Manchukuo are chronicled daily in the newspapers, and a host of yellow chieftains who lord it over poppy plantations and run supplies of opium down to the coasts, hiring killers to guard supplies 'en route.' Japan has its "Black Dragons," a secret society centuries old, whose present leader is eighty years old; a large proportion of its members are young officers of the Japanese Navy, and to its discredit are most of the assassinations within Nippon, including the murder of the Crown Prince in 1909, and in 1933 the Prime Minister.

Cuba And The 'Morro Caste' Mystery

Cuba has its secret society, the "A.B.C.", as it is known. I gained my knowledge of this league of gunmen at first-hand, for on leaving Scotland Yard after eighteen years service with the Special Branch I was approached by the Cuban National Syndicate of Havana—the syndicate controlling the Casino and the Jockey Club at this popular vacation resort, and linking with all the big steamship lines to attract the profitable tourist traffic—to act as their Secret Service agent, to watch for the incoming crooks who prayed upon visitors, and to exclude such undesirable from Havana.

I took up this duty in December 1929, and continued for a year, watching every liner arrive, scrutinizing every human being who passed down the gang-plank. Many times I was on duty when the 'Morro Castle' arrived, little thinking then that her magnificent superstructure was to become a blast-furnace for human metal in the holocaust of September 8th 1934.

Who fired the 'Morro Castle'? Undoubtedly this was the work of the Cuban political fanatics, who, instilled with the reddest of "Red" doctrines, bitterly hated the tourists whose purses were better filled than their own. Envy, and jealousy, is the basis of all political fanaticism, the underworld of Havana, where I ran grave risks more than once, beethes with malicious agitators who would not scruple to commit mass-murder by incendiarism.

(To Be Continued)

Next Thrilling Instalment: The Special Branch of Scotland Yard in War-Time—How we Guarded the Peace Conference—I catch a beautiful girl spy—when Foch was mistaken for a murderer—the mystery of the Secret Service van and the missing Inspector. Astounding Stories never before told. Do not miss the Powerful Long Instalment.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

The court was silent except for the clearcut tones of defending counsel. Everyone hung on his words, and many thought that he would easily win his case.

"And now, gentlemen of the jury," he began to wind up, "I ask you—Where could the prisoner have hidden the watch? Not in his pocket. The constable has already told you that the man was searched. Not in his shoes—the watch was too large. Then where was it hidden?"

He paused dramatically for effect, and during the pause the prisoner ventured:—

"Please, sir, I put it under my 'at."

* * * *

Teacher—Now, Bobby, how much do six and four make?

Bobby—Eleven.

Teacher—Guess again.

Bobby (doubtfully)—Twelve—nine—thirteen.

Teacher—How about 10?

Bobby—Oh, you can't mix me up that way. Five and five make 10.

* * * *

Stationmaster rings up manse. The minister answers 'phone.

Stationmaster—There's a box for you here, minister.

Minister—Er—yes, John, that's all right. It's a few hymn books from Edinburgh.

Stationmaster—Ay, weel, ye'd better hurry up, yer hymn books are leakin'!

* * * *

"What are you like at fullback?" the captain of a Rugby team asked a new member of the club.

"Oh, passable, passable," was the modest reply.

"Well, that's not much use," said the captain. "We already have a full back that's passable. What we are looking for is one that's not."

* * * *

One of many good stories in the biography of the laconic President Coolidge, "Silent Cal," is that of a conversation with his wife on his return from a church service at which a new minister had been inducted. The talk ran as follows:

"Was there a sermon?"—"Yes."

"Was it good?"—"Yes."

"What was it about?"—"Sin."

"What was the preacher's attitude to sin?"—"Against."

* * * *

The artist was of the expressionist school. He had just given the finishing touches to a purple-and-blue canvas when a friend entered the studio.

"Just the fellow I want to see," exclaimed the artist. "I have just completed my landscape, and should like you to suggest a title for it."

"Why not call it 'Home'?"

"Home," cried the artist, puzzled. "Why call it that?"

"Because there's no place like it," replied the candid one.

* * * *

The professor of economics had been talking steadily for more than an hour, and his class was becoming a trifle restless.

"Take any article, for instance," he droned on. "When it is bought it goes to the buyer—"

"What about coal?" interposed a weary voice.

The professor gazed over his glasses at his interrupter.

"Well," he snapped, "what about it?"

"When coal's bought doesn't it go to the cellar?" asked the youthful student.

* * * *

"All it wants is practice," pointed out the professor. "There is no earthly reason why each of you ladies and gentlemen shouldn't use your left hand with the same dexterity as your right."

He picked up a piece of chalk and began to draw a figure with his right hand, and then completed another figure with his left hand.

"There," he said, "I defy anyone in my audience to mention a single action which I can perform with my right hand and which I can't do equally well with my left."

The silence that followed was broken by the voice of a small child.

"Mummy," he said, "can the professor put his left hand into the bottom of his right-hand trouser pocket?"

* * * *

"Yes, it is really remarkable," observed mother at the head of the table. "Clifford seems to eat twice as much chicken when we have visitors."

"Indeed!" exclaimed the lady visitor. 'And, pray, why is that, Clifford?

"'Cause that's the only time we have it!" replied the truthful lad.

* * * *

"'He died in harness, poor chap'."

"Yes, and by the way, did you ever notice how much like a harness life is? "There are traces of care; lines of trouble; bits of good fortune, and breaches of faith. Also, tongues must be bridled, passions curbed and everybody has to tug to pull through."

* * * *

"I tell you that I won't have this room," protested the old lady to the bellboy, who was conducting her. "I ain't going to pay my good money for a pig-sty with a measley little foldin' bed in it. If you think that jest because I'm from the country—"

Profoundly disgusted, the boy cut her short. "Get in, mum, get in. This ain't your room, this is the elevator."

* * * *

Their piano swayed on its polished legs as she pounded out a hurricane of sound.

When it was over, and a victorious crescendo brought the lacerated composition to a crashing conclusion, she remarked pretentiously to her husband, "That was 'Siegfried's Death'."

He sighed wearily as he answered, "I'm not surprised."

* * * *

Two young men were discussing a mutual acquaintance.

"Poor old Fred seems to have got it badly," said one.

"What's he been doing now?" asked the other friend.

"Why," was the reply, "ever since he got engaged to the vicar's daughter he's been wearing his collars the wrong way round, and now he's having stained glass windows put in his new car!"

* * * *

Four old gentlemen were playing bridge together the other day. They had been doing little else but play bridge with each other for some years. On this particular day South trumped his partner's ace.

North thought for it 15 seconds. Then he spoke:—

"I have known for some years that each day you played bridge worse than you did the day before. I do not resent that. But I resent the fact that you are playing to-day the bridge you should play the day after to-morrow."

* * * *

An Aberdonian returned home after a week's holiday in London. His friends in the local hostelry asked him how he had enjoyed himself, and what he thought of the Londoners.

"Och," he said, "they're decent enough chaps, but they've little imagination. One afternoon I went into one of these non-stop revues at half-past one, and at half-past eleven I'd seen the same show five times over."

* * * *

The old Scots laird met one of his tenants while making a tour of his estate.

"Angus," he said a little sorrowfully, "I'm going to raise your rent at the end of the quarter."

Angus smiled happily.

"I'm much obliged to ye, laird," he replied, "for I canna raise it mysel'."

* * * *

Pat, who had just opened his first banking account, began to pay all his debts by cheque.

One day the bank sent him his passbook and a parcel of cancelled cheques. Pat couldn't understand the passbook, but he fingered the cheques fondly and showed them to his friend.

"Mike," he said, "sure, and it's a smart bank I'm doing business with now."

"How's that?" asked Mike.

"Why," said the other proudly, "I've paid all my bills by cheque, and, bejabers, the bank has been slick enough to get all of them back for me."

* * * *

"Have you ever appeared as a witness before?"

"Yes, your honour."

"In what suit?"

"My blue serge, your honour."

* * * *

A Cockney mother was addressing her small son, who came home looking rather guilty.

"Wotcher bin a-doin' of?" she demanded suspiciously.

"Nuffin'," replied the boy.

"Wot are yer doin', then?" she asked.

"Nuffin', mum," he replied.

"Wotcher goin' ter do, then?" she persisted.

"Nuffin'," said the child.

"Well, then," she exclaimed, giving him a sound cuff behind the ear, "take that, yer lazy little brat!"

* * * *

"Sambo," said his friend Rastus, "at what time in youse life was youse really scared the most?"

Sambo rolled his eyes.

"Once when I got into Farmer Jones' henhouse and the farmer came in and ketched me," he replied. "Boy, was I scared?"

"And am youse sure dat was the worst youse ever been scared?" asked Rastus.

"It sure was," said Sambo. "The farmer caught me by the shoulder and said: 'White boy, what youse doin' in my henhouse?"

"He's been discharged."

"What for?"

"Because he was driving the other lunatics crazy."

* * * *

The home team centre-forward was one of the slow but sure players. On this occasion he provoked the irony of the club's supporters with his more than usual lack of speed.

For the fifth time he had the ball at his feet and the chance of a clear run through. But once again he was defeated by a swifter opponent.

As the groans of disappointment died down, a voice cried from the back of the stand:

"Put some ginger in it, Joe! Tha' ain't in a built-up area."

* * * *

June—Why did Freddy call off his date with you last night?

Sally—Oh, he had his reason.

June—Heavens! When did he recover it?

* * * *

Employer (frowning): "Jan, why are you so late this morning?"

Native boy (regretfully): "Baas, I left the house late."

Employer (unconvinced): "Yes, but why did you leave late?"

Native boy (innocently): "Please, baas, it was too late to start early."

* * * *

Bertie—I took that piece of cake that was in the cupboard to give to a ragged boy.

Mother—Oh, that was very good of you. And did he thank you for it?

Bertie—Well, I waited for a long time, and no ragged boy came, so I at it myself.

* * * *

"Remember, my boy," said the practical man, "that to succeed you must teach people to trust you."

"I've done that," answered the gloomy youngster, "and I've succeeded in getting into debt beyond my wildest expectations."

* * * *

A clergyman and an old major were playing a round of golf, in which the former was very aggravating. The major relieved himself by occasional outbursts.

"I think, sir," remonstrated the clergyman, "if you have no respect for yourself, you might at least show respect for the cloth."

"Hang it, man," thundered the major, "we're playing golf—not billiards."

* * * *

Mrs. Maloney was telling her neighbour that she had just received a telegram stating that her soldier son had arrived safely in India that morning.

The neighbour was amazed by the news.

"What!" she exclaimed. "That seems impossible, Mrs. Maloney. The telegram must have travelled at a terrific speed."

"Shure, and faith it must have," said the proud mother. "Would ye believe it, when I received the envelope the gum on it was still moist!"

* * * *

Modern Maiden: "What should I do to get cigarette stains off my fingers?"

Old-fashioned Doctor: "Try washing the dishes three or four times a day."

A QUICK VISITATION!
UNEXPECTED THINGS OFTEN HAPPEN, MY BOY!
YOU MUST TAKE THEM PHILOSOPHICALLY AND COOLLY
Ah!
UNEXPECTED THINGS OFTEN HAPPEN, UNCLE, - YOU MUST TAKE THEM PHILOSOPHICALLY & COOLLY, UNCLE!
36.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

Murdered His Brother's Widow For Refusal Of Marriage Offer

LAHORE, May 17.

How a widow who refused to marry her husband's brother was done to death by the latter was related to-day in the High Court when Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Abdul Rashid dismissed the appeal of a young Muslim Yar Mohd. of a village in Mozaffargarh District and confirmed his death sentence.

It was alleged that the deceased, the widow of accused's elder brother refused the offer of marriage proposal made by the accused. The father of the accused too did not like it and turned the accused out of the house. On December 24, the accused entered the house in the absence of his father and inflicted upon her severe injuries to which she succumbed.

The defence version was that the accused went to his father's house to get his shirt and the deceased abused him. This provoked him to inflict injuries on her. He had no intention to murder her.

Their lordships refused to accept the defence version and confirmed the death sentence.—United Press.

ADMINISTRATION OF WARDS IN BENGAL

124 Estates Under Court's Management

CALCUTTA, May 18.

One hundred and twenty-four estates in Bengal were under the management of the Court of Wards at the close of the year, 1933-34.

Reviewing the report of the Board of Revenue on the administration of wards, attached and trust estates in the presidency during the year the Government states that at the beginning of the year the total number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards was 113. Sixteen new estates were brought under the charge of the court and six estates were released during the year.

The arrears of government revenue due from the estates at the close of the year amounted to Rs 25,56,083 as compared with Rs 2,466,261.—United Press.

"BASELESS & UNTRUE"

Alleged Ill-treatment Of Sikhs In Kabul

CALCUTTA, May 17.

In reply to the telegram sent by Sjt. Padamraj Jain. General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha protesting against the alleged ill-treatment and confiscation of properties of the Sikhs in Kabul, the following telegraphic reply has been received from the Afghan-Consulate-General, Simla:

"Your telegram information regarding Sikhs is quite baseless and untrue. Last year too similar wrong news were published but proved baseless".—United Press.

Calcutta-Shillong Trunk 'Phone

CALCUTTA, May 17.

A trunk telephone line between Calcutta and Shillong was opened on Wednesday last. The call fee for a unit period of three minutes has been provisionally fixed at Rs 3-8-0.—United Press.

Preparations have already begun for the next Ardh Kumbh Mela at Allahabad which will be held sometime in January 1936. It is expected that the attendance for the mela will exceed twenty lakhs.

Peerage For Henderson

Two Indian P. C.'s In Next Honours List

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, May 11.

(By Air Mail)

The King's seventieth birthday on June 3rd is the occasion for the distribution of Honours and this year owing to His Majesty's Silver Jubilee the list will be longer and probably of a wider character than usual.

Interest in the bestowal of Honours is increased by momentous success of the Jubilee celebrations. So far as the political list goes it is already the subject of speculation that at least one bye-election will occur in consequence of a member being raised to the peerage. This does not necessarily mean the elevation of a Minister or Ministers to the House of Lords. It is true that anticipation pointing to Honours at some time for Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell, the First Lord of the Admiralty and Sir John Gilmour, the Home Secretary. Neither of these Ministers is expected to fight another election but it does not follow that they will go to the House of Lords as early as next month. The general speculation about one member of the Lower House visiting the Upper Chamber centres round the name of Mr. Arthur Henderson the President of the Disarmament Conference. To his Party and the over million rank and file Mr. Henderson is affectionately known as "Uncle Arthur" and his elevation to the rank of a Peer is bound to cause considerable heartburning. However, the Government, it is suggested, desires to put on record its appreciation of the great work in the cause of peace that Mr. Henderson has done and achieved as the President of the Disarmament Conference.

Another interesting aspect of the political Honours will be that of the nominations which the Opposition will exercise as a mark of the Jubilee year. It is believed that the official Opposition will be offered two or three nominations for Honours and the Liberals one. The speculation in the case of Labour surrounds the names of Major C. R. Attlee, Mr. J. R. Clynes along with Mr. Henderson. Of course, Mr. Clynes is not in the present House of Commons. Major Attlee is deputy leader of the Opposition and acted as leader during Mr. Lansbury's illness. He does not yet, however, enjoy the dignity of being a Privy Councillor. The office of Post-Master General which he held in the last Labour Government did not carry a seat in the Cabinet. An interesting rumour is that the Honours list may contain the name of Mr. Will Thorne, the veteran Trade Union leader, who has been Labour M.P. for Plaistow nearly thirty years. Mr. Thorne is 77. It is suggested that the Cabinet proposes to acknowledge to Major Attlee the great work that he has done in connection with the constitutional reforms in India, more particularly his counsel to the Party not to obstruct the passage of the India Bill in spite of being its severe critics on the Opposition Benches.

Once again reports are current that an extensive Ministerial reshuffle is about to take place. Whether the coming Honours list will play any part in this process however is at the moment doubtful. Opinion in political circles is that the Ministerial reconstruction while it is imminent will not come quite so soon. So far as India is concerned, it is probable that the distribution of Honours will also be larger than on previous Birthdays of the King. Sir Samuel Hoare's department at the India Office is constantly in counsel with the Government of India on the subject of the distribution of the Birthday Jubilee gifts and the names of suitable recipients for them. It is believed that it is proposed to include the names of at least two Indians in the list of Privy Councillors. One thing is definite. His Highness the Aga Khan will not be raised to the Peerage in spite of his many supporters in Fleet Street for such a claim.

MUKTEAR FINED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT

Sequel To Exchange Of Hot Words With Rival Muktear

DINAJPORE, May 17.

Sjt. Jibinath Das, one of the leading muktears here against whom proceedings for contempt of court were drawn up by Mr. G. Mondal, Deputy Magistrate, was fined Rs. 50. Sjt. Das pleaded guilty.

The prosecution story was that Sjt. Das and another were engaged as muktears by two rival parties respectively in a case. In course of the hearing of the case the two muktears exchanged hot words and the climax was reached when Sjt. Das used some abusive terms towards his rival muktear. At this, the Magistrate drew up proceedings against Sjt. Das for contempt of court.—United Press.

The Silver Jubilee Celebrations in Chattarpur were brought to a close on Wednesday when a big garden party was given in honour of the occasion at the Maharaja Tennis Club. The Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent were among the distinguished guests when H.H. the Maharaja distributed the Jubilee Medals.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST GOVT.

Several Youngmen Arrested All Over Punjab

LAHORE, May 17.

The Punjab C.I.D. are busy in getting clue to an alleged conspiracy against the Government.

They have so far raided several houses of Naujwan workers in Lahore, Amritsar, Lyallpur, Baijkot, Sialkot, Delhi and other places. They have recovered a five-chambered broken revolver from a Socialist worker and have arrested a number of young men all over the province. They are at present detained in Lahore Fort under section 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, but the Police, it is reported, are of the impression that a band of young men all over the province was working secretly against the Government and that these young men wanted to disturb peaceful celebrations of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee in several important towns of the province by some dangerous action alleged to have been contemplated by them.—ed.—United Press.

FRONTIER MAIL GOLD THEFT CASE

Important Witnesses Examined Before Special Magistrate

LAHORE, May 13.

A number of important prosecution witnesses were examined in what is known as the "gold theft case" when it came up for hearing before Mr. R. N. Luthra, Special Magistrate, Lahore, on Monday.

It may be recalled that on May 9 last year gold valued at Rs. 31,000 was mysteriously stolen from the Frontier Mail between Amritsar and Jullundher and the crime remained untraced for more than ten months until recently police raided a number of villages in Hazara district and arrested seven persons and seized a quantity of gold.

OWNER'S EVIDENCE.

Lala Madho Ram, proprietor of the firm called Messrs. Bhagwan Das Madho Ram, to whom the stolen gold belonged was the principal prosecution witness examined on Monday. In the course of his deposition he stated that they had a sub-branch in Bombay to which they sent off and on parcels of gold for purposes of export. Cold despatched on May 9 weighed 927 3/4 tolas and consisted of a bullion weighing 505 tolas and seven pieces. Every precaution was taken to pack the gold nicely and it also bore the seal of the firm.

Besides the gold a few parcels of silver were despatched to Saharanpur and Shahjehanpur by the same train. His servants took the parcels to the railway station and after duly despatching them gave him the necessary recepits. The next morning news was communicated to him that gold had been stolen between Amritsar and Jullundher. The witness also produced in court the mould in which the bullion was melted.

Two employees of the firm, who took the gold to the station for despatch, were next examined. They said that they took every possible precaution and obtained the necessary receipts from the station authorities which were later handed over to Lala Madho Ram.

Three members of the Amritsar Station Staff were then examined and they all testified to the fact that under instructions from higher authorities they took special care in the despatch of valuable metals like gold and silver.

Another important witness was Mr. D. French, who was Railway Luggage Guard from Lahore to Ludhiana. He said that before the train started from Amritsar he had fully satisfied himself that the parcel said to contain gold had been safely deposited in the brake van. He had a mind to padlock the door of the van, but before he could do so, the train started.

Hearing was then adjourned.—A.P.

WILL ALWAR RULER RETURN TO STATE?

Deputation Of Zemindars Wait On Prime Minister

ALWAR, May 17.

Efforts are being made to secure the return to the State of His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar who was asked by the Paramount Power to stay out of Alwar for two years as this period is due to expire shortly.

In this connection an influential deputation of zamindars, Jagirdars and leading citizens of the State waited upon Mr. Campbel, Prime Minister and requested him to make arrangements for the early return of the Maharaja to the State.—United Press.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY JUBILEE FUND

List No. 25 of Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Celebrations Fund announces the following donations from the Bombay Presy. and Sind other than Bombay City:

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 2,87,052-3-2.

Surat District Rs. 5,989-10-0.

Upper Sind Frontier District Rs. 15,767-8-0 total Rs. 3,08,809-5-2

Donations from Bombay City, Rs. 4,37,065-9-1.

Grand Total Rs. 7,45,874-14-3.

BENJAMIN THESIS COMPETITION

The subject for the Dr. Joseph Benjamin thesis competition prize essay for 1935 of the value of Rs. 35. is:—"Prevention and Treatment of Malaria" and that for the Dr. Ramachandrier thesis prize for the same year is "Prevention and Treatment of Cholera." The value of this prize is Rs. 25.

All bonafide members of the Association (All India Medical Licentiates' Association) are entitled to compete. The Thesis papers should not be of more than 1,000 typewriten lines. Candidates can send their papers to Dr. Joseph Benjamin, President, Gujarat Branch of the All-India Medical Licentiates Association—Dalgarwada, Ahmedabad, so as to reach him on or before the 30th November, 1935.

EXTENSION OF DATE.

The subject for the Dr. Joseph Benjamin thesis competition prize for 1934, of the value of Rs. 35|- on the subject of "Anti-Natal Diseases, their care and Treatment" is extended to 30th September 1935. Candidates can send their papers to Dr. Joseph Benjamin, President Gujarat Branch, Dalgarwada, Ahmedabad, so as to reach him on or before the 30th September, 1935.

The thesis paper should not be of more than 1,000 typewritten lines.

BIHAR CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The General Secretary of the Bihar Central Relief Committee writes:—

A special meeting of the general body of the Bihar Central Relief Committee will be held at Sadaqat Ashram, Patna on the 27th May at 5 p.m. to so amend article 3 of the Constitution as to authorise the President and the General Secretaries to convene a general meeting hereafter when-

WOMAN SETS OUT ON FIRST ALL-AIR TOUR

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

The first tourist to embark on an all-air-plane trip lasting three months and continuing some 17,000-odd miles left here recently. She is Claudia Cranston, well-known novelist and short story writer.

Miss Cranston's tour will cover virtually all of South America, including territory heretofore never covered by an unprofessional traveller, and places never before visited by an American woman.

Among the adventures ahead of her will be a plane trip over the jungle country up the Amazon, made famous by the hunting trips of Theodore Roosevelt, the historic country in Peru of the ancient Inca Indians, and the territory once occupied by the Mayan civilization.

Miss Cranston will do all her flying by day. One of her perplexing problems was a wardrobe that would serve countless needs in weather that will vary from extreme heat to extreme cold, and to get it all into a small airplane trunk and an overnight bag.

STOP PRESS

LAWRENCE'S CONDITION WORSENS

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 18.

The latest bulletin says, the condition of Col. Lawrence of Arabia has taken a sudden change and the position now is gravest.

FRENCH CREW STRIKE DEVELOPMENT

(Special Cable.)

HAVRE, May 18.

Seven hundred crew of the liner "Paris" which arrived in the morning from New York, joined the strike. The hopes of a settlement of the dispute are now centred in meeting of the strikers this evening, after the return of the mens delegates from Pars, where M. Bertrand, Minister of Mercantile Marine, had impressed them that the return to work must precede the announcement of his arbitration award.

Meanwhile strike is not spreading to other ports, and mail-boats belonging to the Compagnie Trans-Atlantique left Marseilles for Africa, to-day, without any incident.

DAVIS CUP

(Special Cable.)

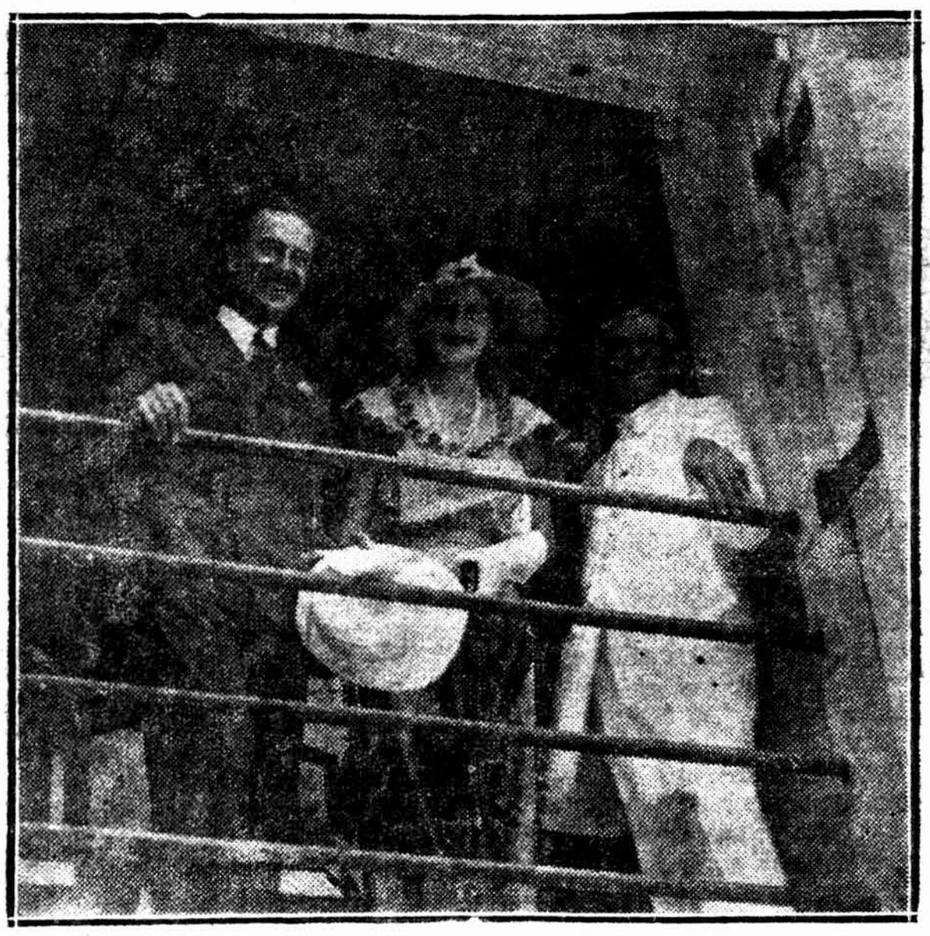
HAGUE, May 18.

In the Davis Cup, first round, Japan eliminated Holland by three events to nil.

RAJEN BABU ON MINISTERSHIPS.

POONA, May 18.

Babu Rajendra Prasad passed to-day through Poona on way to Mahad. Interviewed regarding the talk in some quarters that the Congress has decided to accept Ministerships under the new constitution on a minimum pay, the Congress President said that the Congress had not considered the question. The Congress would not pass its opinion until the Reform Bill was finally passed. Till then the attitude of the Congress as laid by the Bombay Session and later by the Congress Working Committee stood.—United Press.



The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne paid a visit to the Bombay Stock Exchange on Friday noon. They are seen here, with the President of the Exchange, Mr. Shroff, watching the operations in the Market.

CHARITY DRAMA

Mr. Nariman Exhorts Co-Religionists To Follow In Their Forefathers' Footsteps

The charity performance, arranged by Mr. Behman S. Banaji, in aid of the Harijans and Parsi destitutes was held on Saturday evening, at the Victoria Theatre, Bombay, when the well-known drama, "Kantanu Katesar", was staged by the New Young Orient Amateurs, who all acquitted themselves creditably, in playing their respective roles, in a plot that was both amusing and instructive.

Mr. Banaji, in thanking Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay for sparing time to preside over the function referred to his manifold services in the cause of the country, for which he had even courted jail. They were indeed proud of such a man whose motto was sacrifice. He was sorry to find that evening's function was not a success financially, but he thanked all those who had patronised it.

Mr. Nariman in reply, said he was also sorry to find the function not proving a success financially. Many persons who could have patronised the show had gone out of Bombay, in this hot season. He then referred to the noble object in view, for getting up that evening's performance, viz., service of the poor. He reminded his co-religionists that their ancestors had made name throughout the country, by their philanthropy and service to the poor, by starting hospitals, dharamshalas, schools, etc., and he advised the present generation to follow in their footsteps, so that they also would win the love and esteem of the teeming population of India, even though they were a mere drop in the vast ocean of humanity.

The gathering dispersed at 8-0 p.m. after enjoying a good evening's entertainment. The work that most of the "Amateurs" showed would do credit even to professionals.

Mr. Banaji drew attention to the fact that the expenses of the show would exceed the income by about Rs. 100. He exhorted the audience to put something in the collection boxes that were sent round. Small coins were thus collected.

HAVERO SPORTS CLUB.—Athletic Sports of Havero Sports Club will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. at the ground of the Grant Medical College Gymkhana, Kenedy Sea Face.

Mr. N. M. Joshi (second from right) presided over the International Good-Will Day meeting held at the Blavatsky Lodge

Our European Letter

Big Powers, Not A "Happy Family"

Currents And Cross-Currents At Work In Stressa

(From Our Special Correspondent)

PRAGUE, May 1.

The Stressa Conference and the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva that soon followed it have evidenced externally extended signs of unity among the three big Western European Powers (France, Italy and England) to secure peace and meet currents held as suited to endanger it most, greatest attention in connection with the last point being given to Germany's rapid re-armament in association with various professed expansionist aims of the National Socialist movement. It would, however, be a mistake to think that complete unity has been established among these Powers on all points and to overlook certain other factors of significance representing forces against Germany's calculations that have in ways been neglected or even pushed somewhat aside. Nowhere are these better studied and followed than in Berlin. Hence Germany, while recognizing the weight of the development of forces against her, represented in the moves at Stressa and Geneva, is also led to calculate on the openings for her to pursue her plans with introduction of some tactical alterations.

FORCES AT WORK

The plans on which attention is concentrated are advancement of hold in Central Europe with the Austrian issue taking a foremost place and extension of position in Eastern Europe. National Socialist leaders themselves refer to this when they declare: "After Saar there is no territorial point of dispute between France and Germany". In Berlin's estimates, closest attention is placed on the antagonism of important sections in Great Britain to Soviet Union, especially in the light of England's care for the main line of her colonial policy in Asia. National Socialist leaders in Germany display much thought in playing to this antagonism in influential dominant groups in Britain. Great Britain, though more concerned to-day about German military preparations, is at the same time held also as having been influenced at Stressa and Geneva well by the aim to side-track, or keep a check on, Franco-Russian co-operation. Italy again while enthusiastic of a Danubian Agreement, is not easily disposed, as yet to develop it keenly on economic lines in accordance with the aims of the Little Entente, and to the exclusion of special political privileges for Italy, and is also not so strongly disposed to support the idea of the Eastern Pact as the Soviet Union, the Little Entente, and several of the Baltic and Balkan States. All these factors not cleared and staving as checks still to Stressa and Geneva decisions, tend to the upkeep of the state of tension, fear uncertainty and anxiety, reflected in the extended attention being paid to military and defence measures.

RACE FOR RE-ARMAMENT

Great Britain has just announced the decision to introduce measures to hasten the extension of her air-force. Italy is to open a new armament centre near the Tyrolian frontier. Czchoslovakia has plans under discussion to assure the good functioning of various military supplies. Turkey has opened the question of re-armament of Dardanelles. Germany is keeping up extended activity along all lines to develop her armed forces and is now devoting particular attention to transferring and opening of centres of war material production in the interior regions. Both in the Soviet Union and Germany the May demonstrations of to-day are to carry an outspoken military character, in Russia as the Moscow papers underline, as expression of the determination to defend the territorial integrity of Soviet State, and in Germany as the Propaganda Minister Dr. Goebbels puts it, as a symbol of Germany's re-awakening as an envigrated State.

GERMANY LOOKS TO BRITAIN.

In Berlin, despite some checks and disappointments, attention continues to be devoted on securing British attitude as to be helpful in all ways to Germany. Readers of Herr Hitler's book "Mein Kampf" in original will realise that with Herr Hitler, the winning of Britain to a helpful position is a matter of strong ope. He indicates in this connection that he has most in view the pronounced opposition of strong groups in Britain to Soviet Union and England's dominant concern to safeguard her main colonial interests, forming with England in far greater measure than with France, the principal line of her foreign policy, and quite obviously so. In page 747 of the unabridged German edition of "Mein Kampf" with special reference to India and Egypt, it is clearly stated, not only that definite currents working against England's grip are not well thought of, but also that the hold of England is viewed with good understanding and sympathy. Alone from the race point of view, it is stated, one must realise that it is not a good policy to combine Germany's interests with the fate of the "inferior races" of the so-called "oppressed peoples". For Great Britain, the attitude of definite sympathy that Germany did for long bring on colonial struggle in the direction of self-determination, it is but natural, was not very welcome. The new profession is calculated to hit Britain on a specially significant point and it cannot be fully dismissed as being not without appeal. though Britain naturally is not without apprehension of probable reactions of the future with Germany emerging greatly resurrected following an activist policy in Europe. British policy in the circumstances is one of great elasticity and as allowing for speculation. It may be recalled, that it was so very much in the period just before the explosion of 1914 which did exercise considerable influence on German steps in a very critical period. Germany now devotes greater attention in following the currents in Britain and attaches great weight at the same time to the recognition in London of the altered state and extended power of Russia. Calculation of these, however, in the light of various currents and cross currents at play carry elements of much uncertainty, and meanwhile they keep up the spirit of speculation behind military developments.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT

Following the Stressa Conference, there has been some delay in the conclusion of the Franco-Russian agreement, and now it would appear an agreement is to be concluded recording important alterations to the originally thought text. About the delay there has been some irritation in Moscow and relating to the alterations much disappointment. The chief change announced is the dropping of the clause prescribing automatic action in the event of an aggression, and substitution in its place, adoption of necessary steps following definite and detailed examination. It is held that the change has been introduced so as not to weaken in advance the chance of British sympathy with automatic action following a German-Russian conflict. Also the Little Entente States have been wondering whether M. Laval, the French Foreign Minister who kept the lead in making this change has not by the alteration been reducing the effect the agreement was intended to convey to check moves or plans in furtherance of schemes of aggression. Soviet papers recall the circumstances of Poland taking to the course of drifting away from France and warn France against similar reactions developing among the Little Entente. There is no over-looking the movement among the latter to gravitate more closely to Soviet Union on the model of Turkey. The new move of France associated with M. Laval is representative alike of the situation created by England's attitude of keeping to the fence and calculation of Germany's being alive more to a sense of isolation as suited along with various internal problems to exercise great restrictive influence, an opinion not to the same measure shared in Moscow, the Little Entente capitals and even among big sections in France itself, including important army circles.

SOVIET UNION'S ADVANCE

Soviet Union is reported as devoting close attention to advance its position as an exporter in a number of lines. This is mentioned as also being influenced to give evidence of the good progress of industrial development in the country and the latter's extended independence in regard to industrial products. Special care, one is told, is to be shown as regards the quality of articles to be sent out and to safeguard this a separate department is to be opened under the charge of the Peoples' Commissar for Foreign Trade. As the main articles to be placed on foreign markets are stated, pig iron, sewing machines, agricultural machinery of different kinds, electoral bulbs, electromotors, machine tools, electrical instruments, machines for manufacture of cigarettes, automobiles, cement, textile goods, and various chemical and pharmaceutical products.

ELECTION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovakia holds its general election this month. The Republic of Czechoslovakia is one of the few States in Europe that has been able to keep up its democratic constitution and where election freedom is safeguarded and parliamentary government is preserved. On the economic side, a greatly industrialized State well organized to compete favourably in the world markets in a number of lines and an important buyer of various raw products, and on the political side, the most vital link in the Danubian area maintaining in many ways the real leadership of the Little Entente and exercising a strong influence in the councils of the Balkan Union, Czechoslovakia is a highly important and potential unit in Europe to-day though it does not figure much in popular press headlines. It is expected that the new election will keep the composition of the present government coalition in which most of the important parties, including German minority parties are represented unaltered. With its extensive land frontier, central position, wide trade ramifications, close interest in foreign trade both as a buyer and seller, and minorities, no country is interested in peace more than Czechoslovakia, and much in the same way, it may be stated that any development endangering Czechoslovakia's stability and integrity will have immediate and extensive repercussions on a number of States. There has been some speculation in recent period, following specially the change in regime in Germany of the problem of minorities, particularly of the German minority, representing the strongest with a total of a little over 33 millions, causing serious hindrances and of irredentist currents taking dangerous turns. Though such hindrances and currents have received fresh food and worked up counter-currents, the State power is well maintained, along the policy of constructive association of minorities in the Government, as initiated by the sagacious old President and well supported by his younger Foreign Minister Dr. Benes. Among the States with minorities, Czechoslovakia has to its credit the most liberal policy in regard to minorities, and left alone, the policy pursued will ensure stability and security to the State. The new election, which is followed with close attention outside as well, especially in various neighbouring lands, will confirm the wisdom of the policy maintained and of the democratic tradition established. And no doubt is felt about Dr. Benes, one of the most astute of statesmen in Europe, already holding the record in regard to length of service among foreign ministers, emerging again as the Foreign Minister. To realise the secret of this hold of Dr. Benes, it is well to read the absorbingly interesting study of this remarkable man of great energy and much agility newly written by Professor Pierre Crabites (Routledge: London), which is also worth reading as a valuable contribution to political literature over and above a historical study.

SUBHAS BOSE'S CONVALESCENCE

Subhas Chunder Bose was operated upon about the end of last week in Vienna by the well-known surgeon Professor Demmel for his abdominal trouble of long standing. The operation, a long and complicated one, went off well and Mr. Bose according to latest reports, is making as satisfactory progress. It is as yet premature to judge the effect of the operation in removing the cause of pain, though it is expected that the desired result would be had. After spending a couple of weeks in the sanitorium at Vienna, I understand, Mr. Bose would be moving for a longer stay to Karlsbad, the famous health station in Czechoslovakia. At Karlsbad, Mr. Bose has the plan to start soon on a new and bigger volume which in all probability will carry the title: "A History of Indian Nationalism".

A youth named Jalan Bahadur has been brought to the local civil hospital from village Dewana, Borsad Taluka, with several wounds inflicted on his body. He, it is alleged attempted to commit suicide after killing his wife and child with a knife as he was disgusted with life owing to indebtedness.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Towards Fulfilment Of A Glorious Dream

(By J C Maitra)

Cricket

CONGRATS. TO C.C.I. AND G.B.

The cricketing public of Bombay will no doubt hail with delight the announcement of the Government of Bombay that they have revised the lay-out of the sub-block at North-East Corner of Block No. 2 of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, with a view to lease out a large area of it, admeasuring about 17-4 acres, to the Cricket Club of India, Ltd. This announcement finally sets at rest all speculation as to the location of the headquarters of the Club. I heartily congratulate the promoters of the Club on their praiseworthy efforts against heavy odds, and the Government of Bombay on their spirit of give-and-take which made this happy consummation possible.

FULFIL THE DREAM.

It may now be confidently hoped that the pavilions, stadium and the rest of it will not take many years to come. The question of land was the most vital and difficult one. Since that has been solved, the others will materialise without any serious obstacle. The office-bearers of the C.C.I. have played their parts wonderfully well. It is now up to those who are in power and authority in the sporting circles of Bombay to accord their hearty support and co-operation to the former so that their dreams may be realised ere long.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

Let us hope with A. S. D'Mello, the Secretary of the C.C.I. that "before the end of two years—sooner I hope—you will see in your city a structure of which not only the first city in India but the whole country and her people will be justifiably proud. But I also hope that the promoters of the Club will pay more attention to the construction of the cricket and hockey grounds, tennis courts, running tracks and the stadium, before they engage their minds and spend money on the erection of imposing buildings. We have plenty of the latter provided by several of our Gymkhanas and Clubs. Neither Bombay nor India stands in need of grand structures at present. More and more facilities for play, training and coaching are the crying needs of the hour. If the C.C.I. can manage to meet these demands, they would hold themselves to the lasting gratitude of the people of India.

INTER-UNIVERSITY TOURNEY WELCOMED.

I quite agree with Mr. D'Mello that the Board of Control has done a lot of spade work during the last decade for the organisation of Cricket in this country. Their latest effort comes in the shape of their scheme for the Inter-Universities championship Tournament, for which a magnificent trophy has been donated by A. D. Baria of Bombay in memory of his son Rohinton Baria whose premature death last year nipped in the bud a brilliant sportsman. It is gratifying to learn that all the Universities in this country have cordially welcomed the scheme. The Sports Board of the Bombay University have, I understand, already got busy in setting up a suitable Committee to organise the show for Bombay.

QUADRANGULAR IN NOVEMBER

I heartily welcomed this idea when it was first mooted. It is the surest way to kill communalism in sport. I have no doubt it will prove a thorough success. That brings me to the question of our Quadrangular Tournament. I understand that the programme for the ensuing season has been definitely arranged. The Europeans and Muslims meet on November 16, 17 and 18, and the Hindus and Parsis play on the three days following. The final match between the winners of the above contests will be played on November 23, 24, 25 and 26.

AUSTRALIANS TO FOLLOW?

In view of the expected visit of the Australians, the dates had to be shifted a fortnight earlier. Now there is a move on the part of the local authorities to stage the first matches of the Australians in Bombay, soon after the Quadrangular. This will need a slight alteration in the itinerary of the visitors. As it will mean a good deal of saving of expenses without any inconvenience to the Australians, I am sure this will be agreed to by the Board of Control. If the Australians play here soon after the Quadrangular, there will be no necessity for erecting the stands over again, or to assemble players from all parts of the country either for trial matches or the Test. These items cost a pile of money last year when the M.C.C. paid us a visit, and they should be saved as far as possible.

EFFORTS OF "THE REST" FAIL.

There was a move on the part of "The Rest"—the Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and Jews—for inclusion in the Cricket Carnival of Bombay. They wanted the Quadrangular to be turned into a Pentangular Tournament. I am told that the Quadrangular Committee were quite willing to take them in, provided they offered necessary financial guarantees and formed a representative Selection Board. The sponsors of this scheme approached the Y.M.C.A. to take a lead in the matter. The latter however failed to satisfy the Quadrangular Committee on either point and therefore the plan proved abortive. It is now reported that the Cricket of India may take up the cause of the Rest and help them to attain their object.

LET EUROPEANS JOIN "THE REST."

I have repeatedly said in these columns that I am an uncompromising foe of communal sport, that I am opposed to the continuance of the Quandrangular Carnival, however, popular it may be; and that I am against the enlargement of the Quadrangular into a Pentangular Tournament. But that does not prevent me from supporting the cause of the Rest. As long as the evil lasts, they should be allowed to participate in the Tournament—not as a separate entity but as a part of the Presidency team as the Europeans used to be called before. It is a well known fact that the Europeans in India by themselves do not form a very strong combination. The inclusion of the Rest in their ranks will strengthen them to a considerable extent. It would however be better—for the sake of the prestige of the Rest—if this team is re-named the Presidency or called the Rest which is more appropriate. I hope this point will be seriously considered by all concerned.

SIEDLE TAKES 5 HOURS TO SCORE 164

Sussex Trounce Notts By 338 Runs

LONDON, May 17.

Siedle toog nearly 5 hours to pile up 164 runs which included sixteen boundaries, while Rowan scored 104 in less than 2½ hours.

Rowan's chief hits were seventeen 4's.

RESULTS OF MATCHES

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches which began on Wednesday:—

Cambridge University vs. Yorkshire. Yorks won by 7 wickets, Cambridge University 97 and 229 (Bartlett 113 not out, Smailes 4 for 52) Yorks 268 and 61 for 3.

Worcestershire vs. Hampshire. Worcester won by 8 wickets. Hants 167 and 275 (Arnold 132 Parks 7 for 77 Worcester 354 and 90 for 2)

Sussex vs. Nottinghamshire. Sussex won by 338 runs. Sussex 180 and 325 for 7 declared. Notts 69 and 98 (Tate 6 for 27).

Middlesex vs. Warwickshire, Warwickshire won by 144 runs. Warwickshire 164 and 253 for 7 declared. (Croom 101, Dollery 54 not out) Middlesex 112 and 161 (Mayer 6 for 46).

Oxford University vs. South Africans. The match ended in a draw. South Africans 372 and 369 for 1 (Wade 89, Sledle 1664 Rewan 104, both not out). Oxfor 429.

Strong Australian Team Invited To India

Kippax, Ironmonger, Nitschke And Oxenham Expected To Come

SYDNEY, May 18.

Mr. Frank Tarrant has invited Ryder, Ellis, Ironmonger, Allsopp, T. Leather, Kippax, Macartney, Love, Hendry, Nitschke, F. Bryant (West Australia), Oxenham and R. C. Morrisby (Tasmania) to tour India.

Woodfull who has been approached is awaiting the Board's decision. Members of the Board are considering the conditions under which the tour should be made. Although the tour is a private one, the Board has to give official sanction, which is expected to be forthcoming in the near future.— Reuter's Special.

WILL ACCEPT INVITATION

SYDNEY, May 18.

It is expected that the thirteen Australian cricketeers mentioned to-day will accept the invitation to tour India.

There is still no decision about Woodfull.—Reuter.

K. O. VICTORY FOR LARRY GAINS

Larry Gains, ex-British heavyweight champion, scored a terrific knock-out victory over George Slack, the Northern Area champion, at Liverpool Stadium on April 25.

The final blow was a left hook which landed after 50 seconds of the sixth round and which smashed Slack's nose and closed his left eye.

Slack tried to retain his feet, but so heavy was the punch that he sank to the floor on his face with the blood streaming down.

Throughout the contest Gains held the upper hand against a good defensive boxer, who, however, was so occupied in covering up that he had little opportunity to worry the Canadian.

Gains rocked his man in the third round and did good work to the body before he fenced for an opening, and at last got it in the sixth round.

MRS. MOODY LEAVES FOR WIMBLEDON

May Play In Championships If She Feels Fit

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.

Mrs. Helen Wills-Moody, who is contemplating staging a comeback at Wimbledon, declared she was leaving for England immediately. "I cannot say definitely if I'll play, but will if I feel as well as I do now."

The Allahabad Excise police have seized two packets and nine pills of cocaine. No arrest has been made in this connection.

Plea For Declaring Shafi Daudi's Seat Vacant

Tribunal's Recommendation That Disqualification Should Be Removed Is Ultra Vires, Says Sheikh Munsoor

PATNA, May 16.

In connection with the report of the Tribunal set up to examine the election petition preferred against Mr. Shafi Daudi, M.L.A., recommending that, although the return of expenses submitted by the respondent was not in order, he should not be declared disqualified for election for five years, Mr. Sheikh Munsoor, petitioner, has submitted a long memorial, praying that the disqualification due to falsification of accounts should not be removed and the Governor-General may be pleased to declare his seat vacant under Rule 25 of the Legislative Electoral Rules. The petitioner submits that the Tribunal's recommendation that disqualification should be removed, is "ultra vires."

UNDER BONAFIDE IIMPRESSON.

One of the grounds on which the Commissioners appointed to hear the election petition recommend the removal of disqualification is that Mr. Daudi was under the "bonafide" impression that the return which he submitted has sufficiently complied with the rules. The memorial submits that there is no evidence to prove Mr. Daudi was under any such impression.

The Commissioners say, there is reason to believe that the rival candidates also were guilty of wrong return of the expenses. The petitioner asserts that there is absolutely no evidence to that effect. If the return of Mr. Hamid Khan is also false, it cannot, on that account, make the return of Mr. Daudi true, nor can it justify the removal of the respondent's disqualification. Mr. Hamid Khan's action cannot mini mise the seriousness of Mr. Daudi's action.

The memorial further points out that there is no evidence to show that no exception was taken to the election return which the respondent had filed in the previous elections.

NO EXPERT LEGAL ADVICE.

One of the grounds of the Commissioners that Mr. Daudi had no expert legal advice in the matter is seriously questioned by the petitioner, who points out that the respondent himself is a lawyer of more than 34 years' standing. Besides ignorance of law there could be no excuse, specially in the case of a man who had been a member of the Assembly for several years in the past.

It may be stated that the Tribunal held that the return of expenses submitted by the respondent was not in order and false in material particulars. The result of this finding is that Mr. Daudi is not eligible for election for five years.

ALLEGED CORRUPT PRACTICES.

The Commissioners, however, recommend on a number of grounds removal of the disqualifications. The main ground, on which their recommendation is based is that it has not been shown that the respodent by himself, or through his agents, been guilty, except in a very minor and negligible degree, of any corrupt practice.—United Press.

BRUTAL MURDER

Three To Pay Death Penalty For Deliberate Crime

JUBBULPORE, (By Mail).

"The story presented before the court is one of the eternal triangle, in which the alleged paramour, Moharsingh, with a co-adjutor zemindar and with the connivance and abetment of the wife, Mst. Bajro murdered Mohulal, and that for such a brutal and deliberate crime with such a motive, there can be no question but that the ordinary penalty of death should be imposed; nor am I able to discriminate in the case of Mst. Bajro on the ground that she is a woman, and did not actually take part in the killing. The same considerations existed in the well-known case of Rex versus Thomson and Bywaters, where Mrs. Thomson had to suffer the extreme penalty. In the present case Mst. Bajro actively conspired with her paramour to bring about the death of a man who had been keeping her as a wife for several years, and she stood callously by while he was being murdered."

With these remarks, Mr. H. G. Gruer, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Jubbulpore, sentenced the three accused, including one woman, subject to confirmation by the High Court, Nagpur, to death, while the approver, Rama, was paradoned and released.

The prosecution case was that Mst. Bajro was carrying an intrigue with Moharsingh, which her husband Mohulal, an excise contractor resented. Frequent quarrels arose between them, resulting in Mst. Bajro in conspiracy with Moharsingh and the zamindar, had Mohulal murdered, on the night of December 28, 1934-48. Rama, who was in the conspiracy, but away at the time, received a share of the spoils and was made an approver in the case.—United Press.

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TRAGIC ACCIDENT ON RY. TRACK

Collision Kills Pointsman And Injures Two

SERAJGANJ, May 17.

Quite a sensation prevailed in the Railway goods yards on the night of May 11, when one pointsman was smashed to death and two severely injured under tragic circumstances.

It is stated that an engine shuttled a good-van to a certain distance. But somehow or other, the van rolled on and came close to the fouling mark. The Engine while proceeding with three pointsmen, on a footboard collided with the van smashing one pointsman to death and seriously injuring the other two. The injured persons' condition is hopeless and they are lying precarious in the hospital.—United Press.

SAWADESHI MELA

To Be Opened In Allahabad On Oct. 24

ALLAHABAD, May 15.

The General Secretary of the Allahabad Swadeshi League writes to the effect that the next Swadeshi Mela will be opened by Sahabji Maharaj of Dayal Bagh, Agra, on October 24, and close on November 4, 1935. The Mela will be held under the auspices of the Allahabad Swadeshi League.—United Press.

REBEL TRIBESMEN SURRENDER

BAGHDAD, May 17.

An Official Communique states that the whole of Rumaitha District in the middle of the Euphrates is now under Government control. Government forces advancing on Rumaitha met only slight resistance and the rebel tribesmen were dispersed. Chief's two tribes Albu Hassan and Dawalim surrendered. Another rebel leader Shaikh Khawam was wounded before surrendering to the Minister of the Interior.—Reuter.

Official And Social

The Governor of Bombay received the Raja of Bansda at Government House on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne visited the Bombay Talkies Ltd., Studios at Malad on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne dined with the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Thursday.

10-YEAR OLD BOY DEFIES DACOITS

Terrible Story Of Their Butchery Reported From Rangoon

RANGOON, May 17.

A ten-year-old boy put up a heroic, but unavaling resistance against dacoits who murdered five other inmates of a house, says a report from Hsipaw. It is stated that the dacoits entered the house ostensibly to take shelter in it, but suddenly attacked the occupants, five of whom, namely, an old man, his wife, her mother, a young woman and a seven-year-old boy, died. Another boy aged ten, however, grappled with a dacoit, but lost three of his fingers in the struggle.

The dacoits then made away with valuables from the house before neighbours could come to the rescue. The police searched the adjoining jungle and arrested two persons one of whom was grievously injured by gunshot.—A. P.

SUIT AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE

Plaintiff Files Application

LAHORE, (By Mail).

When the suit for damages of Rs. 1,00,000 filed by Sain Chiragh Din against the Secretary of State came up for hearing to-day, in the court of Ch. Chhaiju Ram, Sub-Judge, the plaintiff filed an application in court that on May 3, 1935, the summonses were taken "dasti," and served on the witnesses including Mr. F. H. Puckle, Chief Secretary to Government of Punjab, on May 4. These witnesses did not represent to the court that the time was short, and in any case 4th to 10th May was enough time for the witnesses to arrange to be present in the Court. The witnesses however did not attend and their absence was contumacious. The law does not make any distinction between the high and low, hence warrants of arrests should be issued against these witnesses to compel their attendance in court.

"UNJUSTIFIED."

The court on May 10, without any fault on the part of the plaintiff awarded the defendant Rs. 50 as costs. The award of costs and the amount of costs were unjustified for the following reasons:—

(a) That after service the witnesses were bound to appear, and plaintiff cannot be punished for their non-attendance.

(b) That the facts enumerated above will show that there were only a few days in which to arrange for the money to summon the witnesses, who being pauper he had great difficulty to arrange.

(c) That the plaintiff is a pauper and has absolutely no money to pay the costs which the court has made conditional. Rs. 50 is most excessive and the applicant cannot pay. It is prayed:

1. That the court be pleased to review its order dated 10th May, 1935, and reverse the order awarding costs. 2. In any case the costs be reduced to a nominal figure.

Mr. R. B. Pandit Jwala Prashad, Public Prosecutor, submitted that the plaintiff did not execute service on witnesses in proper time and therefore the award of costs was necessary. He further submitted that Mr. F. H. Puckle, Chief Secretary, Punjab Government, and Major Lawrence, Private Secretary to Governor of Punjab, had left for Simla and, therefore, it would not be possible for them to attend court. He submitted that interrogatories should be despatched to them.

After hearing the Public Prosecutor, the court rejected the application of the plaintiff, and ordered that the plaintiff should file interrogatories to be sent to these witnesses within a week.

The plaintiff paid a sum of Rs. 50 as cost in court and the hearing was adjourned till 22nd instant.—United Press.

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NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 8 POINTS

Heavy Sales Of July Delivery By Pool

BULLION UNCHANGED AND WHEAT EASY

Bombay, May 18.

On Saturday, Crossrates ruled quiet but steady.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York Cotton opened firm, but thereafter gradually eased off and closed with a decline of 8 points.

GOLD AND SILVER UNCHANGED

London Gold and Silver were unchanged to-day.

WHEAT WEAK AND RUBBER QUIET

Wheat ruled weak but Linseed was steady. Disappointing reports from abroad depressed Wheat prices in Chicago and Liverpool Metals were closed. Rubber was quiet.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was closed. The New York Stock Exchange was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(July 1935.)

New York, May 18.	
Previous closing	12.12
To-day's opening	12.19
Difference	+.07
To-day's closing	12.04
Difference	—.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(July 1935.)

Liverpool, May 18.	
Previous closing	6 50
To-day's opening	6.51
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	6.52
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION
July|August Rs. 238.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, May 18.

At the beginning of the session the New York cotton market tried to stage a fairly steady undertone but in the absence of any fresh developments the market dwindled very sharply. This sudden drop was felt by the operators with full weight of a sledge hammer and hence speculative interest was very sluggish.

Business in July commenced at 12.19, i.e., 7 points higher than the previous closing. The market here was very active and fair business was transacted but this rise was short lived. Later there were reports that the pool was selling July and buying January and prices gradually sagged touching the lowest 11.99. However at the close there was some inquiry and prices advanced a little. The session closed with July at 12.04. The highest quotation for July was 12.19.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 18.

The following were the opening ranges.

July (11.96|11.95) 12.19|12.19.
October (11.88|11.87) 11.93|11.92.
December (11.93|11.93) 11.97|11.95.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 18.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American May (6.57) 6.60.
American July (6.51) 6.52.
Egyptian May (8.13) 8.16.
Egyptian July (8.13) 8.14.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 18.	
Previous closing	4.90 5|8
To-day's opening	4.91 7|8
To-day's closing	4.91 3|8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 18.	
Previous closing	4.92 7|16
To-day's opening	4.91 1|8
To-day's closing	4.92 1|8
Difference	—.00 5|16

FRANC RATE

London, May 18.	
Previous closing	74.78
To-day's opening	74.53
To-day's closing	74.72
Difference	—.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 18.

London exchanges opened easy with the sterling dollar at 4.91-1|8 and rose to 4.92 1|8 on better support. Franc opened at 74.53 and gradually firmed up to 74.72.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 18.

The market was uncertain.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	35d	35d.
Spot	35 3|16d.	35 3|16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 18.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-8) £7-1-8.

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 18.

3 months (5|8 p.c. to 5|8 p.c.) 5|8 p.c. to 5|8 p.c.

4 months (9|16 to 5|8 p.c.) 9|16 to 5|8 p.c.

6 months (5|8 to 11|16 p.c.) 5|8 to 11|16 p.c.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 18.

Broach July|August moved between Rs. 240-8 and Rs. 238-8 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 238-12 with New York closing futures 8 points up.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 18.

Liverpool Wheat opened easy with July, at 64 3|4, October 66 3|4 and December 68 1|8. The market was weak and nervous owing to disappointing cables from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 18.

Chicago Wheat prices opened quiet with May at 89 7|8. The market was quiet and featureless with traders not taking any interest.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 18.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£229-1|2 buyers £229 3|4 sellers. Firm). Closed.

Lead (£13 15|16 buyers £14 sellers. Steady). Closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£37 1|4 to £38). Closed.

Glasgow (£70) Closed.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-10.

Indian Pekoe higher (1-0 1|4) 1-0 1|4.

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11) 0-11.

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10) 1-10.

JUTE.

Crop May June (£19 1|8) £19 3|8 sellers.

Dunlop May (£22) £22 sellers.

Lightning May (20 1|4 sellers) £20 1|4.

RUBBER.

Spot (6 1|16) 6 paid and value.

April|June (6.5|16) 6 1|4 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay May-June (£12 1|4 sellers) £12 1|4 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta May-June (£11 11|16 sellers). £11 5|8 sellers.

Linseed La Plata (£9 1|2 sellers) £9 1|2 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal (£15 3|8 sellers) £15 7|16 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 18.

The Market was closed to-day.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, May 18

There was good general demand. A small supply sold at firmest rate.

Greasy inferior to superior lower (0-6) 0-6.

Greasy inferior to superior higher (1-5 1|2) 1-5.

Scoured inferior to superior lower (0-8) 0-10.

Scoured inferior to superior higher (1-9 1|2) 2-1 1|2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 18.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Active Dealings In Foreign Exchanges

(Special Cable.)

London, May 18.

After last week's startling increase in Treasury Bill applications it became evident that market houses must organise themselves to prevent further decline In the average rate. Consequently co-operation instead of competition became watchwords with the result that the total amount applied for fell from 116 million to 63 million and the average rate of allotment moved slightly in the markets' favour.

Active dealings took place in foreign exchanges. Sterling opened lower but soon afterwards began to appreciate again. Then the Board of Control stepped in and bought francs which held the rate fairly steady. At the close sterling showed only minor alterations from yesterday.

PROFIT-TAKING IN JUTE SHARES

CALCUTTA, May 18.

Jutes opened steady but as the session advanced, eased off slightly on profittaking. Coals were firm. Teas were unchanged. In miscellaneous Burn and Co. ordy was a strong feature and advanced upto rupees 295 while others showed not much change. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations.

Government Securities:—3-1/2 per cent Government paper 94/2 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 106/14 small lot.

Banks:—Central 35/12; Imperial fully paid 1561; Reserve Bank 117/8.

Cotton:—Muir Mills ordy 342.

Coals:—Amalgamated 24/8; Burrakur 13/6; Burrakur pref 126.

Jutes:—Howrah 57/12; Kamarhatty 574; National 25/8; Nuddea 63; Orient 209/8 small lots.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 7/4; Bengal Telephone ordy 19/6; Burn and Company ordy 295; Indian Iron and Steel 7/14; Kumardhubi Eng. ordy 2/10; Bengal Paper ordy 95/8; Belsund Sugar 7/6.—A. P.

CROSS RATES.

London, May 18.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1|8) 1-6 1|8.

Paris on Bombay (5.63) 5.64 3|8

New York on Bombay (37.00) 37.10.

Berlin on Bombay (0-92 1|4) 0.91 3|4.

London on Shanghai (1-8 1|8) 1-8 5|8.

London on Milan (59.56) 59.81.

London on Kobe (1-2 5|32) 1-2 1|8.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 18.

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 82|2. 82|4, and 82|10 quiet. Later there was some speculative buying and prices rose to Rs. 82|15, 83|1 and 83|9 and closed quiet at Rs. 82|10, 82|13, and 83|5.

Gold opened dull at Rs. 35, 35|3, and 35|9 and later declined on weak sterling and closed weak at Rs. 34|12|6, 34|13|6 and 34|14|9.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 18.

General Motor (dol. 33 3|8) dol. 32 5|8.

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 15 3|4) dol. 17 1|8.

U.S. Steel Common (dol. 34 5|8) dol. 34 1|2.

U S Steel Preference (dol. 87 1|2) dol. 89 3|4.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Bombay, May 18.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the follow-fing cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Don't expect bounty. We recommend selling January in New York and buying in Liverpool at about present prices.

Liverpool.—Rather heavy market. More cotton offering. New York very steady. Feel inclined to sell on any advance.

New York.—Less demand for new crop months. Spot houses buying July. No pressure to sell this season. Government loan extended to February 1. Dry goods trade improving. Market may be forced higher.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May. 17.

July 1935	12.12
October 1935	11.91
December 1935	11.95
January 1936	12.00
March 1936	12.07
Middl ng Spot	12.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York May 17.

May 1935	12.01
July 1935	12.05
October 1935	11.85
Middling Spot	12.57

NEW YORK.

New York May 17.

New York, 10.55 a.m.—	
July 1935	11.98
October 1935	11.88
New York, Noon Call—	
July 1935	11.97
October 1935	11.87

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York. May. 17.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May. 17

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS :—

May 1935	8.16
July 1935	8.14
October 1935	8.13
November 1935	8.13
January 1936	8.10
March 1936	8.10
May 1936	8.10
F. G. F Spot	8.43

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool May 17

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.93
Fine (Good Staple)	6.08
Superfine (Good Staple)	6.23
OOMRA.—	
Fine (No 1 Staple)	6.02
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	6.17
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.32
BENGAL.—	
Good	3.93
Fully Good	4.03
Fine	4.13
SCINDE.—	
Fully Good	4.03
Fine	4.13
Superfine	4.23

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool. May 17.

	10-12 a. m. Quotations	To-day Price
May 1935		6.56
June 1935		6.52
July 1935	6.50	6.50
August 1935		6.41
September 1935		6.36
October 1935	6.34	6.32
November 1935		6.30
December 1935		6.29
January 1936		6.29
February 1936		6.29
March 1936		6.30
April 1936		6.29
May 1936		6.29
Middling Spot		6.90

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 17.

Spot	35
Forward	35-3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 17.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-1-8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 17

	£
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	69-1/2
	Nominal
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	89-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	98-1
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	113-1/8
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent.	89-5/8
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent 1961	109
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1958	106-7/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	116-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	14-7/8
Hongkong and Shangha Bank (London Reg.)	124-1/2
National Bank of India	43-3/4
P & O. Banking Corporation.	10-1/4

LONDON METALS.

London May 17.

	£
Copper Braziers	47 1/2
Yellow Metal	39-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands.	15-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F O. B.	228-1 2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 17

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-9/16 to 0-5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0-5/8 to 0-11/16 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/4 to 0-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, 0-1/2 to 0-1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 17.

T. T. London on.—	
Berlin	12.24
Amsterdam	7.27-3/4
Brussels	29.11
Madrid	36.06
Milan	59.78
Berne	15.24-1/2
Paris	74.7
Prague	117.75
T. T. London on New York	
Closing rate	4.92-7/16

SEEDS.

London, May 17

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton May sellers £9/10/0.

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton May/June sellers £11/12/6.

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton May/June sellers £12/5/0

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton, May/June sellers £13/7/6.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull Cont C.I.F. ton. May/June sellers £12/7/6.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton No offers

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, May 17

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 Quality) 9-7/8

LINSEED OIL

London May 17

Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt. May sellers 21/3

Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt. June/August paid 21/6

RUBBER

London, May. 17

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 6-1/16 seller.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 17.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, May sellers 24/-.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels, May sellers 24/-.

South Australian. Parcels, May sellers 27/6.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, May 17.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., May-June nominal 6/9.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., May-June sellers 6/6

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., May-June sellers 6/6.

Move To Regain Lost Market For Foreign Salt?

Indian Merchant Exposes Story Of Aden Penalising Bengal

BOMBAY, May 16.

The attitude displayed by the Finance Member in the course of the Budget Debate in the Assembly towards the question of the renewal of protection to salt industry in India and at Aden has aroused considerable flutter in business circles in this city. Charges have been made in high quarters that Bengal is being exploited by Aden. In this connection Mr. Sarabhai Prataprai, a member of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and also of its Committee, who has made a study of the problem of Salt Industry, in the course of a statement to the Press on this question, says:

"I do not think that the charge of exploitation against Aden is in the least correct in view of the fact that Bengal, as the Tariff Board has found, cannot be self-sufficient with its own salt.

"Till 1903 foreign manufacturers had the monopoly of the supply of the supply with the price paid near about Rs. 100 per 100 maunds (the constant unit of Bengal weight) for decades on end if not generations (the war period's prices of Rs. 475 must be out of evidence as exceptional).

PRICE WAR.

"Latterly Aden started working for salt of high grade quality. Price was thereby brought down to Rs. 75 much to the relief of Bengalee brethren. Foreign interests were, however perturbed. They reduced price to Rs. 40 and lower.

The great leveller, the World War, abandoned and interred five fathoms deep the doctrine of "Laissez Faire." United Kingdom laid aside the so-called free Trade-Policy and Protection was adopted instead. India could not be denied the sorest need of her nescent industry. India had to be allewed discriminating protection,—Aden being joint with India had the benefit. Western India Industry also shared the good luck.

NO EXPLOITATION.

"By legitimate industry. Aden and Indian works combined now supply Bengal her salt requirement at prices much below Rs. 100. Though the Tariff Board after exhaustive enquiry had determined the economic price to be Rs. 66 per 100 maunds. Salt is being delivered to Bengal at Rs. 59 c.i.f. Calcutta.

"Aden and Western India Salt Works have done a very signal service to Bengal.

DESPICABLE PROPAGANDA.

"To talk about Aden penalising Bengal is either due to gross ignorance or done with ulterior motives. If the clamour is engineered for regaining the lost market for Foreign Salt Manufacturers. the motive is demonstrably suicidal, and, therefore, despicable. If this is to excite provincial jealousy it is fratricidal and deserves condemnation. Surely it is not exploitation in the sens of improper use of things and services for any illegitimate profit.

"During the 10 years (1923-33) India has imported from Aden goods worth Rs. 2,09,28,441 and has exported to Aden Protectorate and Hinterland Indian produce and products valued at Rs. 5,57,96,113. The balance of trade in favour of India is thus Rs. 3,48,67,672. Much of the purchase of the produce on Aden account is from Bengal, because of the credit due and return freight available after discharge of the salt cargo. Add to that the revenue the Government gets from Salt Works at Aden, by way of ground rent, Royalty, Income tax, etc.

IF PROTECTION GOES?

"Alternatively if the Protection be withdrawn Bengal will still want, for a considerable time, superfine salt; and neither Bengal nor any other member of the Federated India can cater fully for Bengal's entire requirements. And again during the monsoon months, neither Western India Works nor the local manufacturers of Bengal can carry on their manufacturing works. And necessarily, therefore, French, Italian and other Red-Sea manufacturers will rsuh their salt into India. Hamburg and Liverpool will also disembowel their ballast loads of salt into Bengal. If the Indian Salt interests at Aden think it their business to go on manufacturing salt for the Indian markets, I do believe Indian investment and interests ought to be fully safe-guarded. I would suggest to draw upon and follow many a trade agreement entered into by India in similar cases. The fairest method in my view would be for the Government to meet the Aden salt interests in a Conference.

"Aden may be wrenched from India, but Indians would and should remain Indians in whatever clime they be and must always be entitled to the care and concern and protection of the Indian State —more so when they were so guaranteed by their State and Government."—United Press.

It is understood that Gandhiji will proceed to Borsad from Bombay to see the work of medical relief organised by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the plague affected villages.

For PEARLWHITE TEETH, HEALTHY GUMS & FRAGRANT BREATH

INSIST ON

NEEM TOOTH PASTE

(CALCHEMICO)

It embodies the active principles of NEEM with other ingredients found best in Modern Science.

FOR THOSE WHO PREFER POWDER

NEEM DENTAL POWDER

(MARGOFRICE)

Contains all the properties of Paste in POWDER Form.

CALCUTTA CHEMICAL Co., Ltd.,

BALLYGUNGE, CALCUTTA.

Branch:—Devkaran Mansion, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

BRABOURNE'S SIMLA MISSION

Sind Separation, The Main Issue

GIBSON AS GOVERNOR?

Plan To Speed Up New Province Before New Year

"CHRONICLE SPECIAL."

The Governor of Bombay is paying a flying visit to Simla next week to discuss with the Viceroy important matters of state. This is the second visit of Lord Brabourne to the Capital of India in such a short time of his office. Naturally, speculations is rife as to the mission behind this emergency visit.

The first visit of Lord Brabourne to Lord Willingdon was in connection with the Karachi Firing tragedy. Though the last communique of the Local Government is said to be the last word on this episode and definitely rules out any proposal of public inquiry, it is stated that there are still some important issues to be settled in connection with that unfortunate affair. In view of the country-wide agitation, and protest even from friendly quarters against official methods, Simla circles are reported to be serious about pacifying public opinion, short of conceding a public inquiry into the matter. That the Government of Bombay is at one with the Government of India in this matter is obvious from the 'ex grata' grant made by the Bombay Governor for the relief of Karachi firing victim.s

THE BIGGER THEME.

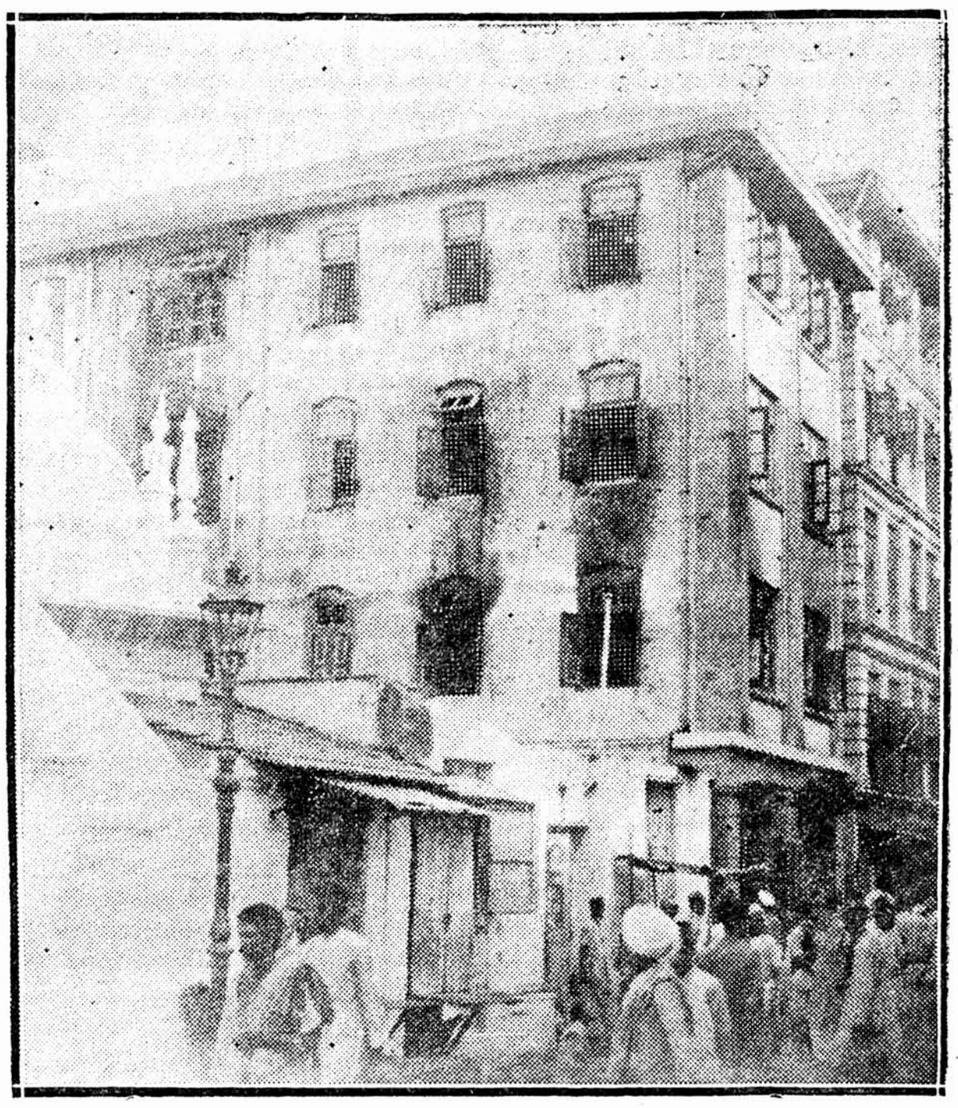
Though the preliminary talk between Lords Brabourne and Willingdon will centre round the "pacification of Karachi," it is but a prelude to the bigger theme of Separation of Sind. According to the Government plan, separation should be a settled fact before the new year; and of late, both Karachi and Bombay have been active to speed up this political divorce. A few weeks back a high official of the Finance Department of the Government of India had been to Bombay to fill in the financial picture of Sind separation; and it is understood that the Bombay Government has submitted a financial note in this connection. This note will, it is understood, form the major topic of discussion in Simla parleys.

SEPARATION ACT.

Apart from the financial question, the legal aspects o fseparation are carefully gone into and it is understood that a Special Officer has been deputed by the Bombay Government to prepare the Separation Act to fit in the Reforms Time-Table.

FIRST GOVERNOR OF SIND.

The nominee for the first Kovernorship of Sind had been the bone of contention. In this connection, the names of a Parsi and a Muslim Knight who had experience in the Bombay Cabinet were freely suggested. Now it transpires that Mr. Gibson, the present Commissioner of Sind has been recommended for the prize post. It is expected that Simla parleys will give finishing touches to the rebirth of Sind, as Bombay's sister province.



The three-storeyed building in Mahomed Ali Road, which caught fire on Friday night, resulting in the death of seven persons, who were trapped like rats, the staircase having caught fire.

SILHOUETTES COMPETITION

will close on

22nd MAY

ENTRY COUPONS

will be available from

SUNDAY EDITIONS

of

5th, 12th & 19th MAY

Send any number of Entries.

ADVANCE WOMEN'S EDUCATION

Bhavnagar Girls' Brilliant Performance

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, May 15.

To-day was the day of the result of the Kurvey Women's University. Bhavnagar may be well proud of women's education looking to the result which was declared to-day. Telegrams received show that all the girls of the local Mahila Vidyalaya appearing for the entrance examination have passed. It will be remembered that last year the result of Mahila Vidyalaya was 100 p. c.

Four girls from Bhavnagar appeared this year for G. A. examination. It is very gratifying to note that all the four have been placed in the second class, Miss Chanduben Parekh topping the list. She stands second in the whole University. On inquiry it is learnt that Miss Parekh is trying to approach the State authorities for securing a Scholarship for further study in sociology in America. It is hoped that Bhavnagar State will not fail to give encouragement to female education.

BUDDHA ANNIVERSARY

Significance Of Observance Of The Day

Lord Buddha's 2559th (Thrice-Sacred) anniversary was celebrated on Saturday evening, under the presidentship of the Hon. Justice Srinivas Raghavachari, ex-judge of the Mysore High Court, by the Buddha Society, Bombay.

The lecturer dwelt on the significance of the day of "Vesak" which is considered as a day of victories to the Buddhists, being a day when Buddha was born, attained enlightenment, and finally entered Pari Niblana. So it is thrice blest. Buddhism did not tolerate external rites and rituals. But they were observing that day to show a sense of gratitude to the Lord.

To the Buddhists the day represented the birth of a new year. another milestone in their life, a day of annual stock-taking not of worldly goods or profits but of merit.

The lecturer deplored "that Buddhism has been compelled to seek refuge in foreign lands, far from the land of its birth. It is incongruous and anomalous that the Dhamma should flourish anywhere but in the land of its craddle." He pleaded that India should be restored "to the proud position it held under Asoka."

Continuing the lecturer said that the doctrine of Karma based on individual effort without looking to divine help and the theory of the sanctity of life were the outstanding contributions of Buddhism. The message of peace and goodwill and its suzerainty in Asia not at the point or sword were emphasised by the lecturer.

(A fuller report will appear in to-morrow's issue).

BOMBAY BLAZE FATALITIES

Police Suspect Electric Fusing As Cause Of Fire

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Further inquiries into the big blaze at Mahomed Ali Road show that fire broke out on the ground floor and with lightning-rapidity it spread to the first, second and third floors by the staircase. The building belongs to Mr. Abdul Sattar Ismail Begmahomed.

Damage to the building is not yet known.

The cause of fire is also not known.

Cause of Tragedy

Deputy-Inspector Deshpande of the Dongri Police Station at the inquest on the seven persons to-day stated: "We suspect that ing building may be the cause."

The names of the seven persons are:—

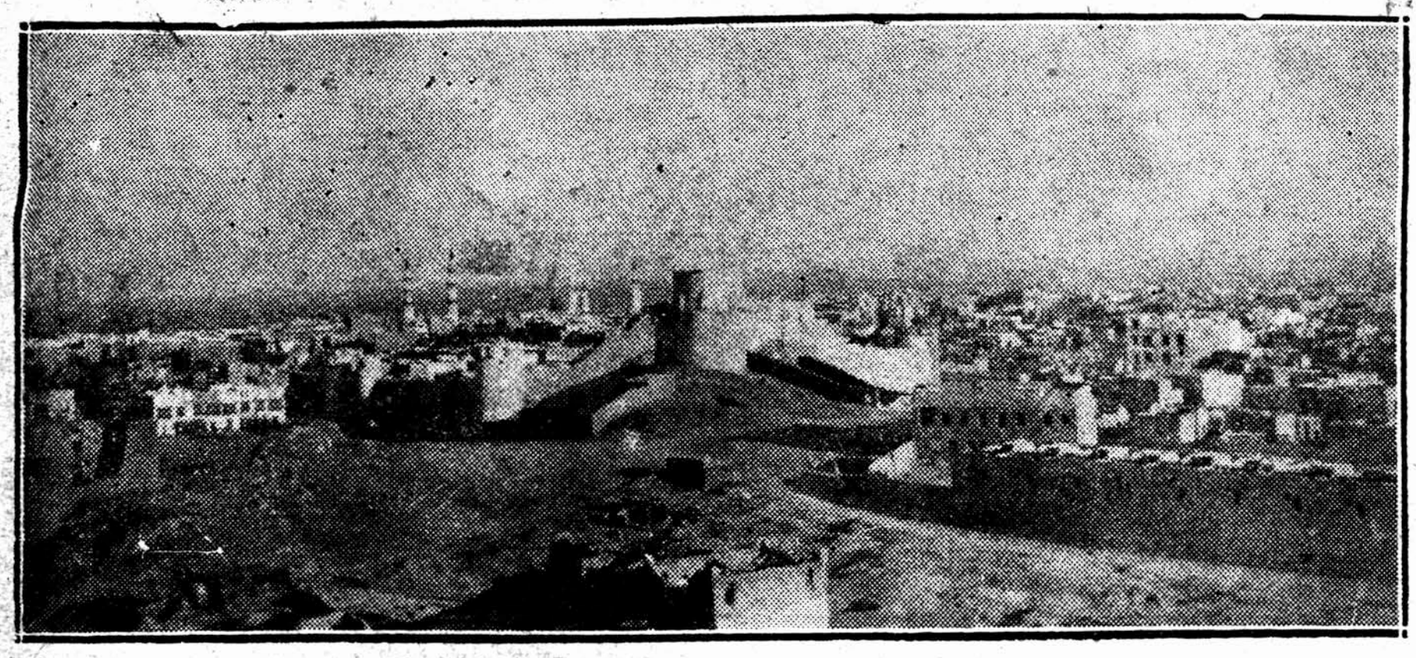
Jusub Noor Mahomed (55), Hoorbai, wife of Jusab (40), Aminabai, their daughter (18), Rabiabi (14), Habibabai (10), Zubeidabai (8) and Abdul Sattar (6).

Inquest Adjourned

Mr. Frederick W. Pereira, Deputy Coroner, opened to-day the inquest on the victims.

After the recording of formal evidence given by Alikamahomed Noormahomed, the inquiry was adjourned, pending police investigations, to May 31.

City Of The Tomb Of The Prophet

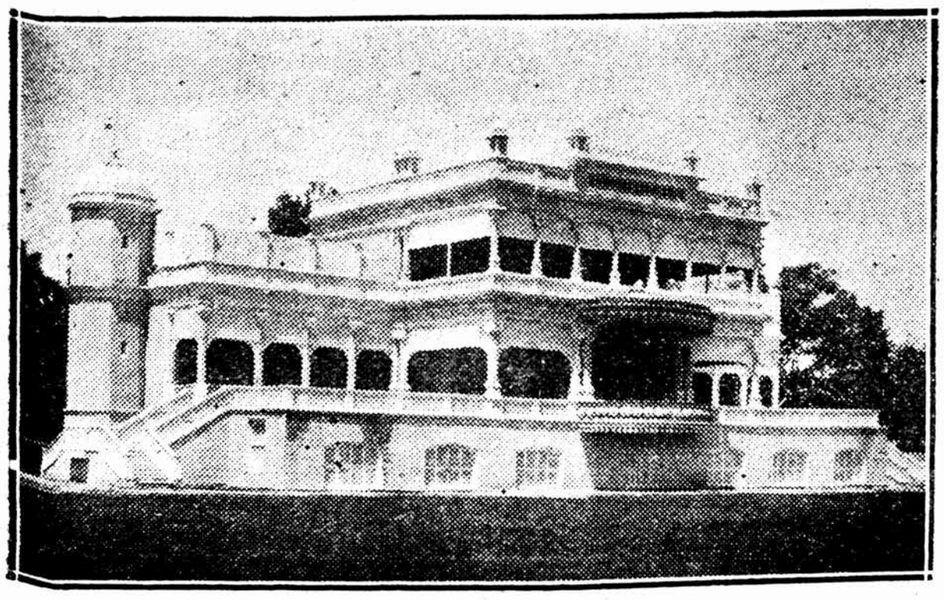


A panoramic view of Medina, where the tomb of the illustrious Prophet of Islam is situated. The two tall minarets on the left are those of the Masjid Nabvi (the Mosque of the Prophet.)

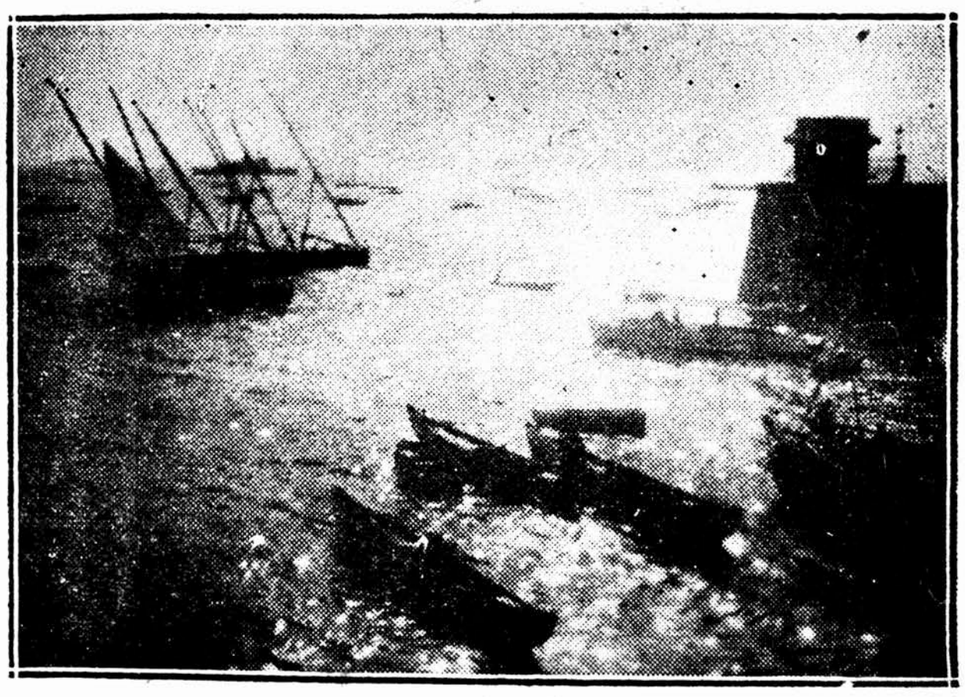
Dublin's Lord Mayor, the Rt. Hon. Alderman Alfred Byrne.

A. M. Alibhoy Lamuwalla, Indian cyclist from Nairobi, who has been cycling round the world for over five years and has so far covered 30,000 miles. He has reached Deolali and expects to arrive in Bombay next week, when the journey will end.

Many workers in Fleet Street, London's newspaperland, and Ludgate Hill, arrived one fine morning early this month to find that overnight both thoroughfares had been gaily decorated with flags for the Jubilee.



Grand-stand in Fatteh Maidan, Hyderabad (Dn.)



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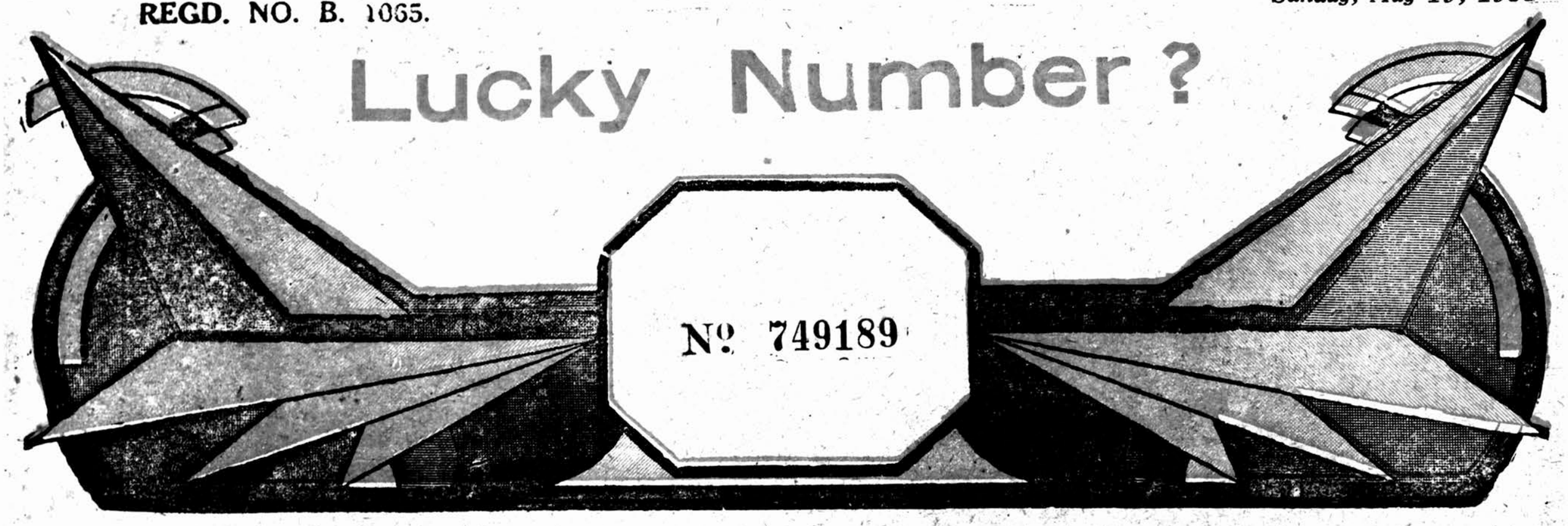

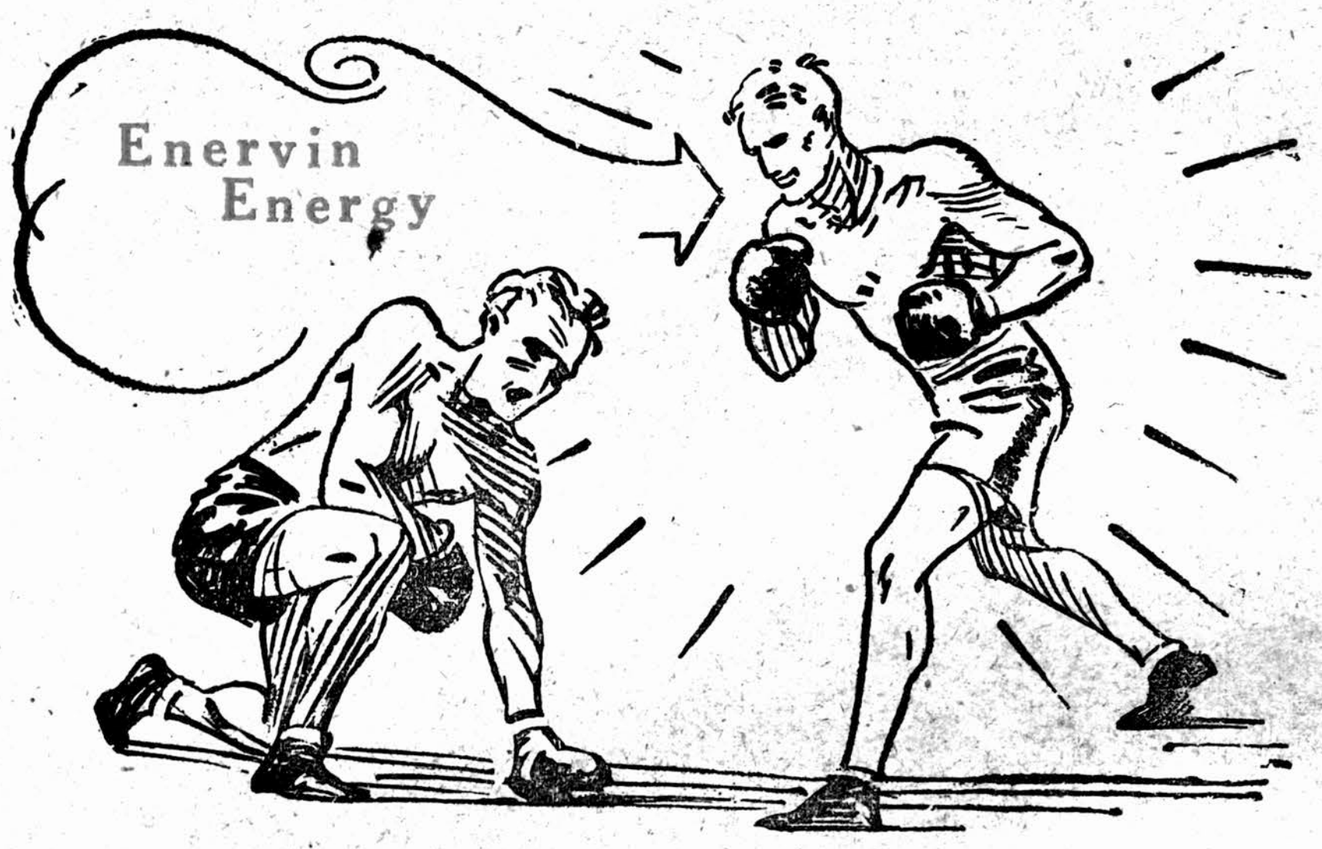

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